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VOL. XXVII NO. 163 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, JULY 11, 1939 PRICE: ONE ANNA

Britain Will Honour Pledge To Poland

Danzig Developments Shatter All Hopes

QUESTION NOT PURELY LOCAL MATTER

Nazi Charge Refuted: But Berlin Is At It Again

The British Premier's much-advertised statement on the Danzig situation was made in the House of Commons on Monday. The main point in the speech was his refutation of the Berlin charge that Poland was encouraged to take defensive measures because of British guarantee.

ALL HOPES SHATTERED

He held the view that the creation of the Free City was neither basically unjust nor illogical. The British Government realised that recent developments in Danzig had shattered all hopes of reasonable counsels prevailing.

The Premier called on all concerned to "declare and show their determination not to allow any incidents in connection with Danzig to assume such a character as might constitute a menace to peace in Europe."

NO BACKING OUT

He also reiterated that the issue was not purely a local matter. "We have guaranteed to give our assistance to Poland in case of a clear threat to her independence which she considers it vital to resist with her national forces and we are firmly resolved to carry out this undertaking."

BERLIN REACTION

Nazi reaction to Mr. Chamberlain's speech is expressed by a political spokesman who states that the "Powers which gave Danzig the status of a Free City are now endeavouring to make it an issue menacing peace."

PREMIER'S STATEMENT

LONDON, July 10.

In the House of Commons making his eagerly awaited statement on Danzig Mr. Chamberlain said: "I have previously stated that His Majesty's Government are maintaining close contact with Polish and French Governments on the question of Danzig. I have nothing at present to add to the information already given about the local situation, but I may perhaps usefully review the elements of this question as they appear to His Majesty's Government.

Racially, Danzig is almost wholly a German City, but the prosperity of the inhabitants depends to a very large extent upon the Polish trade. The Vistula is Poland's only waterway to the Baltic and the port at its mouth is, therefore, of vital strategic and economic importance to her. Another power established in Danzig could, if it so desired, block Poland's access to the sea and so exert an economic and military stranglehold upon her.

NO OPPRESSION.

Those responsible for framing the present Statute for the Free City were fully conscious of these facts and did their best to make provision accordingly. Moreover, there is no question of any oppression of the German population in Danzig. On the contrary, the administration of the Free City is in German hands and the only restrictions imposed on it are not of a kind to curtail the liberties of the citizens.

The present settlement, though it may be capable of improvement, cannot of itself be regarded as basically unjust or illogical. The maintenance of the *status quo* has in fact been guaranteed by the German Chancellor himself upto 1944 by the Ten Year Treaty which he concluded with M. Pilsudski. Upto the last March Germany was seen to have felt that while the position in Danzig might ultimately require revision, the question was neither urgent nor likely to lead to serious dispute.

NOTE THE DATES.

But in March when the German Government put forward an offer in the form of certain desi-

(Continued on page 7, col. 5-

Nazi Reaction

BERLIN, July 10.

Mr. Chamberlain's Danzig statement contains nothing surprising and nothing new in the opinion of official quarters. It is declared that it does not change the present situation.

A political spokesman commenting on Mr. Chamberlain's Danzig Statement declared that the powers which gave Danzig the status of a Free City were now endeavouring to make it an issue menacing peace.

Referring to Mr. Chamberlain's statement that Britain's guarantee had nothing to do with Poland's attitude, the spokesman said that Mr. Chamberlain could not expect them to believe that Poland and Britain did not discuss the matter long before March 31.—Reuter.

HANDS OFF DANZIG

DANZIG, July 10.

The Nazi Press is answering Mr. Chamberlain berore he delivers the expected speech.

Newspaper "Vorposten" states: "we shall only be interested in the statement if Britain stops encouraging Poland in her crazy campaign against Danzig."—Reuter.

DANZIG KNOWS HOW TO USE RIFLES

DANZIG, July 10.

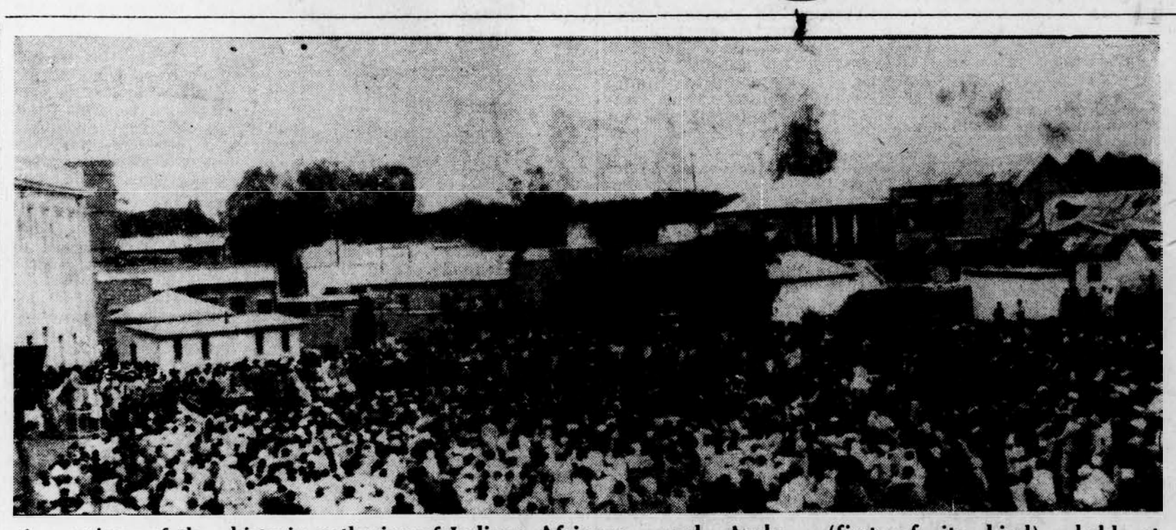
Herr Foerster during his speech made the first public reference to the Free Corps when he said, "Danzig is strong. Danzig men know how to use rifles and are ready when called to do so".—Reuter.

POLAND RELAXING

LONDON, July 10.

Raczynski returned to London from Warsaw last night and is expected to meet Lord Halifax today. In the meantime no inkling is available of the tenor of any communication he has brought.

Warsaw correspondent declare that Polish newspapers are now relegating Danzig news to minor positions and moderating their former anti-German vehemence presumably with the intention of encouraging a recent relaxation of tension.—Reuter.



A section of the historic gathering of Indians, Africans and Arabs (first of its kind) held at Nairobi under the auspices of the Kenya Highlands League, to demand reversal of the Government's Highlands policy.

Hyderabad Satyagraha In Commons

No Special Case Made Out For Inquiry Into Jail Incidents

LONDON, July 10.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Grenfell asked Lt.-Col. A. J. Muirhead for a statement on the arrest and imprisonment of Hindu demonstrators in Aurangabad on June 17 and what representations he had received regarding the conduct of the police.

Lt.-Col. Muirhead said that he had received from the Incorporated Hindu Association in London and he had seen in the Indian Press the allegation that on June 7 and June 8 prisoners in Aurangabad jail had been ill-treated. He had also seen in the Indian Press a categorical denial of this allegation by the Hyderbad authorities.

Mr. Grenfell asked:—"Has Lt.-Col. Muirhead no independent means of discovering which of these two reports is accurate? Will he make enquiries as to whether the complaints are really justified?"

NO CASE FOR INQUIRY.

Lt.-Col. Muirhead:—"I have explained recently to Mr. Wedgwood How we are situated in the matter. The Resident is in close touch with the State Ruler and the Secretary of State is in close touch with the Crown Representative.

Mr. Grenfell asked:—"Is it not the case that representations have been made that a hundred people had been maltreated while in custody and is that not sufficient to warrant a special enquiry by the President?"

Lt.-Col. Muirhead:—"The Secretary of State is in close touch with the Crown Representative on this matter and upto the moment he is not satisfied that a special case has been made out for an enquiry.

Mr. Grenfell asked Lt.-Col. A. J. Muirhead what complaints had been received from Hyderabad regarding the action of the ruler against the Hindu Population and whether the Resident had reported upon the restrictions upon the religious and social activities of the Hindu majority in the State.

Lt.-Col. Muirhead said that he had seen copies of a number of such complaints, but practically all had come from outside the State. He had seen no report from the Resident of the character referred to.

Mr. Thurtle asked whether any significance was attached to the fact that two Indian Governors recently appointed were both Roman Catholics.

Lt.-Col. Muirhead stated that Mr. Thurtle could rest assured that there was none.—Reuter.

"NEW LIGHT DAWNS ON SUBHAS BOSE"

GILDER AND MUNSHI ANSWER FORWARD BLOC LEADER'S STATEMENT

FOONA, July 10.

Interviews by the Associated Press regarding Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose's statement on total prohibition to be introduced in Bombay, the Hon. Dr. M. D. D. Gilder said:

"The arguments used by Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose have a very familiar ring. That they have all been met at various times and on various occasions by various members of the Bombay Government and by others does not seem to have formed part of Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose's study of the problem. One wishes that he had asked the Bombay Government's views on some of the matters he has touched upon before coming out in public.

To make prohibition self-supporting is a very tempting idea, but little thought is required to see how unpracticable the idea is. To meet the loss of revenue created by the stoppage of country liquor and toddy and the restriction of bhang, ganja and opium, the price of foreign liquor would have to be raised several times. This would automatically bring in the law of diminishing returns and stop that revenue. Besides, this can merely put off the evil day, as ultimately if total prohibition is to be our goal, the cost has to be footed at some time or other. Prohibition can never be made self-supporting."

"SPECIAL PLEADING"

Interviewed the Hon. [redacted] M. Munshi, Home Minister, said: "Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose has come out with an amazing statement. I congratulate the vocal section of anti-prohibitionists in Bombay in so easily converting the ex-President of the Congress to all the views which they have been expressing so far and which have been met more than once in the recent writings and speeches of Gandhiji, Sri Rajagopalachariar and Dr. Gilder. I commend them to Mr. Subhas Bose.

"This statement is in the nature of a special pleading and rests in complete ignorance of the facts now well-known to the Bombay public which prompted the Bombay Government Government to embark on prohibition. The curious part of it is that in 1938 the Government of Bombay's three year plan for prohibition was approved by the Parliamentary Sub-Committee. In 1939 the introduction of prohibition in the City of Bombay and the levy of the property tax was similarly approved. The approval in both cases was accepted or acquiesced in by Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose who at the time was the President of the Congress.

"When the prohibition campaign was started in Bombay, he as the President again went even to the length of congratulating the Ministry on the step, but a new light has dawned on him since then. The whole of India, however, knows by now that Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, the founder of the "Forward Bloc", has come to discover that everything that was being done by the Congress when he was the President 's wrong."—A.P.

SUBHAS BOSE'S STATEMENT ON PAGE 8

QUESTION FOR COURTS?

Three-Mile Coast Limit And Bombay Govt.'s Prohibition Plans

(From Our Correspondent)
SIMLA, July 10.

A cryptic note issued by Finance Department, Government of India regarding the jurisdiction over the three-mile territorial waters outside Bombay raises the ticklish issue for prohibition authorities.

The Government of India's statement that it would not have been possible for the Government of India to grant jurisdiction, possession or otherwise for which the Government of Bombay is dependent on jurisdic factors, and over which the Government of India have no control apparently means that it is a matter for courts to decide and the Government of India wishes to offer no opinion whether the Bombay Government has jurisdiction over territorial waters.

In this connection it may be pointed out that the Bombay Government's claim for jurisdiction is supported by Privy Council decision in Secretary of State v. Chellikani Ramarao in which it has been stated "sovereignty and property on oil up to Marine League limit. (Three miles) and in islands coming into existence within this limit belong to the Crown.

The importance of the question arises from the fact that anti-prohibitionists in Bombay have threatened creation of floating bars in territorial waters.

AGRA DISPUTE SETTLED

Maulana Ahmed Saeed Released

(From A Correspondent).
AGRA, July 10.

The Madah Sahaba dispute between the Majlis Ahrar and the local authorities in Agra has been amicably settled through the intervention of Mr. S. Ahcal Singh, M.L.A. (U.P.) The Government officials having accepted the right of Madah Sahaba withdrew Section 144 C.P.C. and released Maulana Ahmad Saeed, Secretary Jamiat-ul-Ulama-i-Hind, who was arrested during the negotiations, and other under trial prisoners unconditionally. Those convicted for breaking Section 144 in this connection will shortly be released after receipt of orders from the Government.

POWDER MAGAZINE EXPLODES

80 Killed and 1,500 Injured: Fires Not Extinguished Due To Water Scarcity

MADRID, July 10.

Eighty were killed, and fifteen hundred were injured, while eighty are missing, as the result of an explosion in a powder magazine at Penarado de Brucamonte, about 25 miles from Salamanca. Most of the houses in the village have been detroyed.

The cause of the explosion is supposed to be storing of explosives in an overheated place.

A number of fires following the explosion are still unextinguished owing to lack of water.—Reuter.

NAZI ESPIONAGE

ZURICH, July 10.

A group of Swiss Nazis were tried by the Federal Penal Court to-day accused of espionage. The indictment declares that the leader established a spy service for Germany in 1937 and says that from 1934 onwards he made frequent trips to Germany and after the Austrian 'Anschluss' he started a League of National Socialist Faith in Switzerland with German support.—Reuter.

Quit Order On Foreigners

THE HAGUE, July 10.

Foreigners residing in Merano and South Tyrol including a number of Netherlands residents have been ordered to leave within twenty-four hours, according to reports received here. The Netherlands Minister in Rome is inquiring into the matter.—Reuter.

STATES' ACCESSION TO FEDERATION

Princes Asked To Submit Final Decisions Before July 15

(From Our Correspondent.)
RAJKOT, July 10.

The Government of India has asked the States to submit final replies regarding their accession to the Federation before 15th July.

Yesterday, (though Sunday), Major Fletcher, Secretary to the Resident, met the Dewans of many Premier States of Kathiawar and had prolonged talks with them. Those Dewans who saw him are understood to have showed their inability to make further alterations in the objections already submitted.

However it is stated in official circles that about five principal States have tendered replies in the affirmative. Hence other small States will also have to follow suit.

The Dewans of Jamnagar, Junagadh and Porbandar were personally seen by Major Fletcher at their respective Capitals. The Dewan of Idar had been closeted for over two hours this morning with him.

A decisive result about their accession to the Federation, by the States will be known within a week.

ULTIMUTUM TO PRINCES

(From Our Correspondent)
RAJKOT, July 10.

Dewans of several Kathiawar and outside States, among whom chiefly were Porbandar, Gondal, Palitana, Randhanpur and Dhrol, met all individually to Mr. Fletcher Secretary to the Resident yesterday in connection with the Federation issue. It is understood they were asked to answer finally about their acceptance or otherwise of the draft instrument of accession before July 15.

The Dewan of Idar also had a discussion, it is understood, with the Secretary on the same matter.

ENOUGH STATES WILLING TO JOIN

(From Our Correspondent)
SIMLA, July 10

Although a number of replies from individual States regarding the revised draft instrument of accession has been received in Simla and many are yet to follow it is believed that no official announcement on the subject will be made till autumn and may be in mid November. The explanation given is that the Crown Representative must make a statement only after he and Whitehall have examined the replies and their implications.

I learn that an announcement will take the form of a White Paper which will be simultaneously issued in London and Delhi, because it is expected to be issued a month after the Government of India has moved down. However the authorities concerned appear to be optimistic about the replies received from individual Princes and though it is not confidently asserted, the feeling exists that the percentage of States required under the Government of India Act would be forthcoming to enable an address to be presented by Parliament to make the proclamation fixing the date for the inauguration of Federation

The Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes is visiting Simla on his own initiative and not it appears has come here for any discussions. The virtual acceptance of the revised draft by a large number of small States and some larger States, who did not appear to be in favour of Federation has caused some surprise in Simla and it is felt that November will see the end of the interminable talks with Princes regarding Federation.

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SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25 p.c. on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE", if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL" will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half-anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words —Box No. (——), "The Bombay Chronicle",—must be paid for. The management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the Adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

62 SITUATION VACANT.

Wanted for the D. A. V. College to be started at Sholapur from June 1940 Professors in the grade of Rs. 150—250 and Lecturers in the grade of Rs 100—200 in English, Mathematics, History, Geography, Logic, Hindi, Sanskrit, Ardhmagdi, Physics, Chemistry and Biology. Applicants must be First or Second Class M.A.'s or M.Sc.'s of an Indian University or Graduates of a Foreign University. Apply stating age, qualifications and previous experience to the Secretary, D. A. V. College M.C., Lahore." (588)

Wanted candidates to qualify as, Sub-Engineers: Overseers by Postal training. British India Technical College (B.B.) Sukkur (Sind). (11973)

Wanted Lady Teachers, knowing Urdu together with Gujerati or Marathi, for the Dawoodbhai Moosabhai Muslim Girls' Orphanage. Trained preferred. Apply stating qualifications, age, nationality, previous experience, together with testimonials, etc., to the Secretary, 40-48, Harvey Road, Chawpatty, Bombay, before 31st July 1939. (11997)

A career for the rising generation in India. The Automobile industry is making tremendous strides throughout India and offers unlimited scope and prospects for properly trained and practical young gentlemen. Call or write for Prospectus: French Motor Car Co., Ltd., New Queen's Road, Bombay, 4. (358B)

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Civil Engineer—Indian, 36, brilliant career in theoretical, practical work in Europe, America, Africa, desires to return to India. Knows well English, French, German, Portuguese. Speaks, understands Hindustani, Spanish, Italian. Seeks responsible position in building enterprise, technical college. Will send "curriculum vitae" and credentials to those interested. Box No. 537, "Bombay Chronicle."

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A European Bachelor wants board and lodging with English family quiet and breezy locality. Please write to Box No. 200, "Bombay Chronicle."

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NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for posts of Sub-Inspector in the Bombay City Police Force. Full particulars as regards qualifications etc. will be found in this Office Notice No. 9574/177, dated the 5th July, 1939, published on pages 1920-1921 of the Bombay Government Gazette, Part I, of the 6th July, 1939.

Applications should be addressed to the Deputy Commissioner of Police, Divisions (and not to any one by name) and forwarded so as to reach this Office on or before the 20th July, 1939.

No application which does not give the particulars called for in the aforesaid notice will be considered.

(NOTE:—Original certificates and testimonials should be produced only at the time of interview, and, if forwarded with applications, will not be returned).

Any attempt on the part of a candidate to enlist support for his application from persons of influence will disqualify him for appointment. This does not apply to certificates regarding character or qualifications attached to a candidate's application

Applicants who were rejected by the Commissioner of Police during the recent selection should not apply again.

J. C. WILSON.
Dy. Commissioner of Police, Divisions.

Head Police Office,
Bombay, 6th July, 1939.
571.

141. EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

Civil Engineering School, Lucknow. (Recognised by Government) Recorded up to 1938 the highest percentage of success in the Overseer's Certificate examinations conducted by the U. P. Government. Topmost rank held by our students in these examinations. Positions I, II, IV held by candidates from this school in 1938. Matriculates should apply now for the July Session 1939 on the prescribed forms which can be had with the prospectus free from the Principal. (307)

Wanted candidates. Allowance Rs. 28. Uniform, passage and quarter free. Service essential. Classes: Telegraph, Station Master, Wireless, Radio, Electrical, Civil and Automobile Engineering, Commerce, and Filmcraft. Rules and Entrance form on annas eight—Director, Royal Telegraph and Rly. Duties College, Bombay, 11. (12013)

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All India famous Prof. B. D. Gupta, Municipal Commissioner available whole day at Lakshmi Building, opposite Ramwadi, Kalbadevi. Reduced fee Rupee one. (11023)

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Wanted Sole District Agents on most attractive and liberal terms for the Underwood Electric Dry shavers working on all currents. 72000 sold per week in America. Apply:—Framji Merwanji & Co., Sole Agents for India, Mercantile Chambers, Bunder Road, Karachi. (584)

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500 Best Poplin Shirts in a variety of neat and smart stripes offered at Rs. 3-12 for a Shirt and 2 Semi Stiff Collars. Illustrated Brochure at request. Asquith & Lord, Ltd., opposite Clock Tower, Bombay. (583)

COMMONSENSE X WORDS.

Haunted Frequently in Rivalry. 'Volcano,' the best project, substantiated a remarkable incident. Can be had from New Book Co., Kitab-Mahal, 188-90, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay and all other reliable book stalls. (12021)

Public Notices

G.I.P. RLY.—TENDERS.

The Controller of Stores, Gipstore Lane, Lower Parel, Bombay 13, invites tenders for the supply of miscellaneous stores comprising Asbestos goods, cane and bamboo baskets, date and Goa brooms white chalk, lime stone, cuttle fish bones, moulding sand, etc. Tender form can be obtained from this Office on payment of Rs. 2 per copy, which amount will not be refunded. Payment by cheque, postal orders or postage stamps will not be accepted. Closing date 9th August, 1939 at 3 p.m. (S.T.) (578)

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY AND TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

PAYMENT OF DIVIDEND ON PREFERENCE SHARES

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the PREFERENCE SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS of this Company will be CLOSED from the 20th July to 2nd August, 1939, both days inclusive, for the preparation of dividend warrants for the half-year ending 15th August, 1939.

Intimation as to change of address should be notified to the Company by shareholders themselves or their constituted attorneys immediately.

By Order of the Board,
P. D. MAHALUXMIVALA,
Secretary.

Bombay, 11th July 1939.
(587)

NOTIFICATION

COAL WAGON SUPPLY

Wagon shortage occurs during the busy traffic season commencing from December each year. The Coal Wagon Supply Committee hereby request all Coal Consumers to lay in coal stocks from now up to the end of November in order that their concerns may not be inconvenienced for want of coal during the next busy traffic season because of wagon shortage. The Committee hope that all Coal Consumers will co-operate with the Committee and the carrying Railways in this measure to improve the wagon position during the next busy season.

A. ORR.
Chairman,
Coal Wagon Supply Committee.

Calcutta, Dated the 7th July 1939.
(586)

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION

Summary Suit No. 875 of 1939.

LALCHAND RATANCHAND of Poona Hindu Inhabitant, carrying on business in the name of Messrs. Lalchand Ratanchand & Co. at Sholapur Bazar, Poona Cantonment. .... Plaintiff.

vs.

E. F. NEILSON, lately of Bombay European Inhabitant, whose present whereabouts are not known. ..... Defendant.

To,
E. F. NEILSON, the Defendant abovenamed.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the Plaintiff has filed the above suit against you for recovery of Rs. 3,000/- due upon your demand Promissory Note dated the 10th March, 1939, with interest thereon at 1-1/2 per cent. per mensem from 10th April, 1939, till judgment costs of this suit and further simple interest on judgment at the rate of six per cent. per annum till payment.

Please further note, that in default of your causing an appearance to be entered for you within 10 days from the date hereof the plaintiff will be entitled at any time after expiration of such 10 days to obtain an 'exparte' Decree against you.

Dated this 11th day of July, 1939.

SHAH & CO.,
Attorneys for the Plaintiff.
(590)

Public Notices

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

GENTLEMEN of the Special Jury, summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court on Tuesday, the 11th July 1939 at 10-45 A.M. (S. T.).

PHIROZE C. BHARUCHA,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Bombay, 10th July, 1939.
(594)

P. W. D.

SEALED percentage tenders will be received in the Office of the undersigned on THURSDAY, the 20th July, 1939, upto 4 P.M. (S.T.) for the work of "Special Repairs to D.D. Chawls at Worli."

Copies of tender forms at Rs. 2 and other particulars may be obtained on any working day upto 4 P.M. (S.T.) (2 P.M. on Saturdays) except the day of receiving tender.

B. P. JAGTAP,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.
(585)

Legal Notices

HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY

INSOLVENCY NO. 564 OF 1937

Re: ABDULLA JUSAB SHERIFF, of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at 55, Samuel Street, Bombay, formerly doing business in partnership as a Hide and Skin Dealer under the name of Akbarally A. Hirji and Co., at 19, Don Tad Cross Lane till February, 1936 and also doing business as an Insurance Agent on his own account till the end of 1936 and now unemployed: ..... An Insolvent.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the abovenamed Insolvent has applied to the Court for his discharge and that the Court has fixed the 15th day of August, 1939 at 11 o'clock in the forenoon for hearing the application.

Dated this 10th day of July, 1939.

S. J. RAHIMTOOLA,
Insolvency Registrar.
(522)

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY

(In Insolvency)
Insolvency Nos. 517 of 1920 and 211 of 1924.

Re: SHIVJI RAMJI MISTRY, of Bombay and SHIVJI RAMJI SUTAR, of Bombay: Insolvents.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Official Assignee of Bombay has declared a First Dividend of Three Annas and 6 Pies in the Rupee in the above estates. The Dividend Warrants will be posted to the addresses of the proved creditors as appearing in the records of this office.

The following creditors are requested to prove their claims within 14 days from the date hereof:

1. Vannaji Ramchand.
2. Jerupchand Himatmal.
3. Jesraj Hansaji.
4. Lilaram Gordhandas.
5. Bhikha Dhulla.

Bombay dated this 10th day of July 1939.

R. S. BILLIMORIA,
Official Assignee of Bombay.
Official Assignee's Office,
High Court, Bombay. (593)

RICH AS A VILLAGE ORCHARD

—A TRUTHFUL TALE OF MODERN RURAL LIFE!

DEVIKA RANI

IN

BOMBAY TALKIES'

Durga

WITH

RAMA SHUKUL
HANSA,
AUNDHAKAR,
MUMTAZ ALI
and three other STARS!

DAILY: 4-30, 7-15 & 10 P.M.

ROXY

No Democracy Without A Free Press

EMPIRE PRESS UNION PROCEEDINGS

Government And Press: How To Develop Liaison

LONDON (By Air Mail)

Legislation and Government action affecting the Press, anomalies in the law, and the freedom of the Press engaged the attention of the Empire Press Union at the third day's session of its fourth annual conference recently at 18, Calton House Terrace, the residence of Major Astor, M.P., the president, who occupied the chair.

Sir William Jowitt, K.C. said that freedom of the Press meant freedom subject to the rule of law. It was free subject to certain reservations to print and publish all the news and free fearlessly to comment from any point of view, however unpopular, on that news or on any other matter of public interest, or indeed of private interest. To withdraw that freedom or seriously to curtail it would be to impose on the public a mass mind, and the mass mind was the dictator's fodder. If democracy was to survive, it was essential to preserve a free Press.

A BRICK AT A TIME

He did not believe the people of England or of the Dominions and Colonies would countenance any proposal that a wall of censorship or other control should again be built around the Press, but what newspaper men had to watch and guard against was the possibility that such a wall was built, a brick at a time, by legislation, the full implications of which were not at first realized

The best instance of what he had in mind was perhaps the Official Secrets Act. When the 1920 Act was debated in the House of Commons the Attorney-General of the time gave an undertaking which was understood by the members of the House of Commons to mean that there would be no threat to, or interference with, the privileges of the Press as they then existed. It was a mistake, and there lay the lesson for all, to rely on the undertaking that was given by the Attorney-General, because statutes had a habit of outliving the Government that passed them, and an undertaking given in good faith that the Act would be carried out in a certain way could not bind their successors, who had to administer the law as they found it on the statute-book.

Referring to an instance where journalists were asked to reveal the source of their information, Sir William Jowitt said that anyone who declined to give the information desired was automatically guilty of an offence against the Act. He had often wondered why a representative of the Press did not think of the simple device of saying that he got the information from a friend—that friend having unfortunately died. (Laughter.)

DRASTIC POWERS

Such drastic powers should be sparingly used and only in the case of suspected espionage or an offence concerning grave national or international questions, when we were prepared to arm the executive with the fullest powers. When, as Attorney-General, he received a deputation from the Press in 1930 he would have liked to have gone much farther to meet them than he was authorized to do. He found the Departments and the Service Departments in particular, unwilling to surrender any of their powers on the ground that these powers would be, or might be, necessary in times of great emergency. He trusted that the powers of interrogation would be used only in cases of the utmost gravity.

A Bill had now been introduced by the Government to limit these powers to cases of suspected espionage. The Official Secrets Acts were so widely drafted that there might be a strong case for cutting down their provisions, apart from this question of interrogation.

LAW OF LIBEL.

Sir William Jowitt next dealt with the law of libel. He spoke of the committee now sitting to consider that question. If good resulted, the Empire Press Union would have earned the gratitude of newspapers and the public at large for the active steps taken to have remedied what had become a public mischief, because the public suffered through the difficulties imposed on newspapers in freely and fearlessly exposing the cheat and the fraud.

If the committee recommended that the law of libel should be so altered that damages should only be payable when damage was done, and that a person of bad character should not have those damages on the basis that he was a person of good reputation, we would at last see the rout of those whom the Lord Chancellor had stigmatized as "gold-diggers."

JUSTICE AND PUBLICITY.

In recent years legislative bricks had been laid by those who considered that the freedom of the Press was travelling in the direction of licence. Some of the bricks might be good, but they must watch carefully lest those bricks were built up into a wall. He deprecated the tendency in modern legislation to prevent full and frank reports of legal proceedings. How could it appear that justice had been done unless the full light of publicity had been turned on its proceedings?

He instanced the limitation imposed on reports of divorce proceedings, proceedings in juvenile courts and some proceedings in courts of summary jurisdiction, and the Criminal Justice Act, 1925, and other recent Acts, such as the Ready Money Football Betting Act, the Betting and Lotteries Act, and the Agricultural Charges Land Act. "Lawyers have their standard law reports, but bear in mind that the newspapers are the public's law reports. Justice must be done in public and the public to-day are the readers of newspapers."

Newspapers frequently figured in proceedings for contempt of court. No newspaper man desired to comment on a trial still proceeding; in that case a trial by newspaper might take the place of a trial by a judge or jury. The courts had done their best to discourage such applications. It was necessary for responsible leaders of the Press to continue to exercise that vigilance which was the accompaniment of freedom

IN EIRE.

Mr. John Sayer (President of the Institute of Journalists) said the new offences against the State Act in Eire made the I. R. A. an unlawful organization, and under Section 10 it became an offence for a newspaper to print or publish any letter, article, or communication on behalf of an unlawful organization. Funeral orations, letters to the editor attempting to place members of the I. R. A. in an heroic light, advertisements in obituary columns indicating that the dead man was a member of the I. R. A., under the Act all became seditious propaganda for which action could be taken against newspapers by way either of confiscation or banning from the State for three months.

Words, abbreviations, or symbols referable to a military body used in speaking of an unlawful organization made the newspaper a seditious document Strictly speaking, therefore, the use of the words "Irish Republican Army," or the letters "I. R A.," or military titles referring to members of that organization were a direct infringement of the clause. This meant that no such reference could be made unless it had been used in court proceedings or in Parliament. This would not apply to English newspapers circulating in Eire.

An outstanding grievance, said Mr. Sayers, so far as the Press was concerned, was the delay in reforming the law of libel. What they were anxious for was an amendment to the law so that the plaintiff in a libel action must prove damage A species of libel action had grown up which was purely speculative. If a newspaper won it was left to pay its costs, the plaintiff often being a man of straw. They asked that the Court should have greater discretion regarding costs.

DOMINION SPEAKERS.

Mr. H. T. Hunter (Canada) said that many writs for libel issued in Canada were in the nature of blackmail to try to obtain some settlement on the ground that it would cost more to defend a case than to pay. Other writs were issued for the purpose of warding off criticism.

Sir Henry Horton (New Zealand) said New Zealand newspapers would like to see the jury system in libel actions abolished and have those cases tried by a Judge.

Mr. N. F. Grant (South Africa) spoke of a Press Bill which had been intended to be introduced in South Africa, but aroused such criticism among leading South African journalists that it had almost disappeared. General Hertzog was now asking editors to draw up a plan of their own. A drafting committee was at work, and it was proposed to run a journalistic organization. This would have an ethical code, which members of the proposed association of editors must bind themselves to observe in the conduct of their newspapers.

HIGH STANDARDS

In a democratic country it was impossible for the Government to muzzle the Press if the Press had won the confidence and goodwill of the community. But the Press Bill which was proposed in South Africa and the experience of British journalists under the Official Secrets Acts proved that the Press of democratic countries dared not take any risks or depart from their high standard of journalistic conduct if they were to save their own rights with the rights and liberty of the world.

Sir Stanley Reed, M.P. (India) said he could see no justification in any known principle of jurisprudence which made civil law an instrument of punishment. The law of libel was used not as an instrument of redress but of punishment.

Sir William Jowitt, replying to the points raised, said the law of libel was unique in that the jury awarded punitive damages, and, unlike a fine in criminal proceedings, the money went into the pocket of the plaintiff. In that respect the law was in an anomalous state, and it should be altered. The newspapers might be no better off if they got out of the hands of juries and libel cases were tried by a Judge. Personal injury cases were now largely tried by a Judge instead of a jury, yet lawyers found it just as difficult to estimate what the damages would be. One Judge differed from another, and sometimes one Judge himself did not think the same always.

Sir Thomas McAra said it was a thousand pities that an atmosphere was created which made possible the passing of the Judicial Proceedings Act. Forty or 50 people in a court during a case would carry away a glamorous and distorted story of what had happened and of the evidence given. What, then, was the justification for preventing a fair and reasonable account of what had taken place? Since the passing of the Act the number of divorces had increased. The Press had to be continually on the alert regarding their rights to give the public full information as to what was taking place. He denied that the Press had become corrupted. The national Press had shown great restraint and a sense of responsibility. Let them see that they were hedged about with insurmountable restrictions.

OFFICIAL NEWS

The following resolution, proposed by Sir Stanley Reed and seconded by Sir Thomas McAra, was carried unanimously:—

That the Department of Information, directed by Lord Perth should concentrate on the dissemination of facts, and on their interpretation where necessary, leaving organs of public opinion to draw their own conclusions;

That complementary to this department, regular contacts between representative journalists and Ministers should be maintained and developed;

That the British official wireless news, so long as it continued, should not be expanded beyond its present volume and should be confined to the dissemination of information of national importance; and that measures should be adopted, in co-operation with the Colonial Office, to make this service available to newspapers where, owing to geographical or other causes, no general news service is available;

That senior officials of the Government should be charged with maintaining Press contacts, newspapers co-operating by deputing senior members of their staffs for such duty;

That the liaison between the newspaper Press and the Treasury should be developed on the lines adopted by the Foreign Office;

That the practice of issuing impartial summaries with all important official reports, Bills, and documents should be continued and expanded; and

That if "D" notices are to be issued they should only be issued in relation to matters of grave public importance.

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BLIND

THOUGH SHE WAS

This Beautiful Girl KNEW

THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN

SUBLIME LOVE and WILD PASSION

SEE HER WITH YOUR OWN EYES in

My Eyes.

SUPREME PICTURES' MAIDEN HIT

Produced at RANJIT Studios with

KHURSHID, SITARA, MAZHAR KHAN, ISHWARLAL, TRILOK KAPUR.

Directed by: DWARKA KHOSLA.

GRAND ALL-INDIA PREMIERE

Sat. 15th July at

WEST-END

It's a SUPREME RELEASE.

Screen Play by Delmer Daves and Donald Ogden Stewart

EXCELSIOR

4, 6-30 & 10 P. M.

As 9 tickets (for unreserved seats) may be purchased in advance at the Booking Office, open daily from 9-30 a.m.

WATCH FOR

CONFESSIONS OF A NAZI SPY

Truly A Colossal Picture of the Decades!

Shree RANJIT'S Marathi Musical

S-A-N-T TULSIDAS

Starring:

PAGNIS, VASANTI, LEELA CHITNIS & K. DATEY, etc.

Directed by: JAYANT DESAI.

3 THIRD GREAT WEEK

ROYAL

OPERA HOUSE

Daily: 4, 7 & 10 P.M.

AROUND THE COURTS

BOMBAY: Monday.

Twelve persons who were arrested by Sub-inspector J. K. Savant of the Anti-Gambling Squad in a raid on 22nd September 1937 on the first floor of Block No. 1 of Mohansey Kamalsey Building, Nowrojee Street, Thakurdwar Road, were found guilty by Mr. J. M. Barot, Additional Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon, and sentenced to varying terms under the provisions of the Anti-Gambling Act.

SUTTORIAS JAILED

Judgment was delivered by Mr. J. M. Barot, Additional Presidency Magistrate, Mazgaon in the case against two suttorias, named Hormus Ardeshar Irani and Sorab Khodaram Irani on a charge of keeping a common gaming house.

Hormus Ardeshar Irani was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment and Sorab Khodaram Irani to pay a fine of Rs. 100, in default, to undergo one month's rigorous imprisonment.

Defamation Complaint Held To Be False

Tables were turned in the Court of Mr. Oscar H. Brown at Mazagon on Saturday evening, when Mr. S. M. D'Souza, editor of the "Manglorean," who entered the Court for the first hearing of the defamation suit he had brought against Mr. Mark S. Noronha, was fined Rs. 75 or, in default, fourteen days' simple imprisonment for bringing a complaint that was "false, frivolous and vexatious."

The witnesses Mr. D'Souza had cited contradicted his statements and the Magistrate considered that the complainant's own statements were self-contradictory. The complaint was dismissed and Mr. Noronha was discharged.

Remarking that it was a false, frivolous and vexatious complaint the Magistrate sentenced Mr. D'Souza as stated above and directed the fine to be paid to Mr. Noronha, if collected.

Alleged Attack On Constable

The story of how a Police constable on duty was resisted and hit back by the suspect and how the latter after a hard hand-to-hand struggle was overpowered and arrsted by the constable was narrated before Mr. K. J. Khambatta, at the Girgaum Court to-day.

CHASE AND ITS SEQUEL.

It was on Saturday at 3-15 a.m. while the constable was going along C. P. Tank Road that he noticed Abdul Khader Haji Hussain carrying a small bundle and moving about in a very suspicious manner. No sooner he saw the constable than he started running. The constable followed him and managed to catch him. The suspect without giving proper reply tried to extricate himself but when he found himself strongly held, it is alleged he hit the constable. The latter would not let him go and hence a struggle ensued. The suspect was however subdued and overpowered. He is offered bail till the 24th. instant.

Alleged Assault On Brother

On a charge of enticing away a woman Babu Pandu was arrested by the DeLisle Road Police and was offered bail by Mr. K. C. Thakore, the Presidency Magistrate of Dadar Court to-day.

Owing to a quarrel between husband and wife, the latter, it was alleged left her husband about 5 years ago and was living with her brother-in-law. Last night the husband was said to have gone to the residence of his brother and demanded an explanation as to how he was keeping his wife with him without his knowledge. Receiving a very evasive reply, he asked his wife to instantly follow him.

Thereupon Babu Pandu interfered and it was alleged did not consent to allow her to follow her husband When the husband remonstrated at his brother's behaviour, Babu Pandu was alleged to have given him severe blows on the face. The husband reported the matter to the Police who arrested him yesterday. He was offered bail to-day.

SECOND WIFE SWALLOWS POISON?

Sequel To Misunderstanding With First Wife

Vatsalabai Rajaram Moghe, (29) second wife of Rajaram Moghe is alleged to have swallowed some deadly poison in Ganpati Building at Walkeshwar Road on Saturday.

At the inquest to-day the deceased's husband stated, he only married her in the last week of May 1939. Before his marriage to her, she was a nurse in the Sir Harkisandas Hospital, where she had been residing.

Witness also said that he had come to know that there was some misunderstanding between the deceased and his first wife during the last few days. On Saturday when he was talking with his first wife the deceased came running into his room and told him that she had swallowed some silver nitrate. Witness sent for a doctor.

Another witness said that he saw the deceased on Saturday morning taking a bundle from her chest of drawers and going into another room. She took the bottle out of the bundle and having taken some of the contents on the palm of her hand, swallowed it. In the mean time she ran into the room in which Mr. Moghe was talking with his first wife.

Govind Gopal Dandekar, father of the deceased deposed that his daughter was married to Mr. Moghe during his absence from Bombay. She constantly complained to him that the ill-treatment to which she had been subjected by Mr. Moghe had become so intolerable that she would any day get away from him as she was tired of life. She also complained that she might commit suicide any day.

When witness met his daughter last Friday she repeated her story and told him that she had made up her mind to commit suicide.

Witness advised her to get away from Bombay instead of resorting to such drastic action.

He also deposed that his daughter was a widow before she married Mr. Moghe.

For report of Chemical Analyser the inquest was adjourned to 29th July.

FINED FOR IMPORTING COUNTRY LIQUOR ON DRY DAY

Alfred William Kennedy was arrested by Excise Police Constable No. 133 at Byculla Railway Station on the 'Dry' day on a charge of bringing country liquor from Thana.

One bottle of seven drams of Country liquor was found with him.

He was placed before Mr. R. Mathlone at Mazagaon Police Court. He pleaded guilty and was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 10/- to-day.

DOCTOR UNDER ARREST

Alleged Taking Bribes: Marked Notes Found

Mr. Kanyalal Dasharathalal Mehta, the Assistant to the Presidency Surgeon was arrested on a charge of bribery and corruption by the Inspector of the C. I. D. Criminal Branch and was produced before Mr. K. J. Khambatta the Presidency Magistrate of Girgaum Court who ordered to be released on bail.

A reference was received from the Government of Bombay directing the Criminal Investigation Department Bombay City, to make enquiries and take necessary action regarding the alleged corruption on the part of an Assistant to the Presidency Surgeon at the latter's office situated on New Queen's Road.

As the allegation constituted an offence under section 161 I. P. J. which was a non-cognizable offence, the necessary order was given to investigate the same under Section 58 of the Bombay City Police Act.

Accordingly, on the 2nd December 1938, marked G. C. Notes of Rs 10 each were given to witnesses to enable them to make the necessary payments to the Assistant.

MARKED NOTES FOUND.

At about 1 p. m the witnesses Mr. Inus Farid Khawja paid the money in G. C. Notes to Mr. Kanyalal D. Mehta by way of consideration for his efforts in getting the witnesses declared Medically fit for jobs in the Government service. Mr. K. D. Mehta on being asked by the C. I. D. produced one of the marked G. C. Notes of Rs. 10. He then it was alleged, showed a navy blue serge coat which was hanging on a nail in the adjoining office room and claimed the same as his. In a small secret pocket under the collar of the coat on the left hand side another marked G. C. Note for Rs. 10 was found by the Inspector of Criminal Branch. Hence a process was issued against Mr. K. D. Mehta for an offence under Sec. 161 I. P. C.

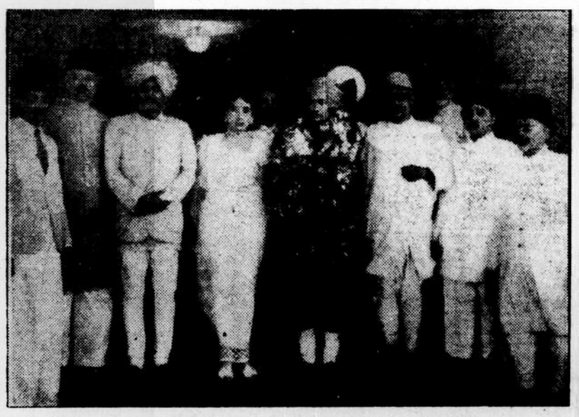
Mr. N. P. Petigara, Public Prosecutor conducts the prosecution. Mr. Kanuga with Mr. M. N. Chatrapathi appear for the accused. The case is posted to 31st. instant.

CONVICTED OF FORGERY

Trial At High Court Session

Mr. Justice Lokur at the High Court Sessions sentenced Navroji K. Lalcaca to two and a half years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,000 (in default, six months more) on the jury unanimously finding him guilty of criminal breach of trust, forgery and using a forged document as genuine.

It appeared that one S. C. Khambatta, a retired house-agent, entrusted the accused with his cheque book, asking him to make certain payments on his behalf. Learning that certain payments had not been made, the complainant issued instructions to the bank not to honour any cheques presented on his behalf. It transpired, however, that two cheques, one for Rs. 800 and the other for Rs. 65, bearing his name had been presented and cashed. On investigation, the signatures were found to be forged.



Prince of Sardargadh (garlanded) sailed to England on last Thursday noon.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER

POONA, July 10.

Yesterday's depression over North-east Central Provinces weakened and lies this morning as a trough of low pressure over the region East Central Provinces to North Rajputana. Monsoon has been vigorous in West Central Provinces, strong in Gujarat, Konkan, active in Assam, Bengal, East Rajputana, Central India, Berar, East Central Provinces, Deccan, Mysore and Malabar.

Rainfall has also been fairly widespread in Chota Nagpur, local in Bihar, while a few falls are reported in Orissa, United Provinces, East and North Punjab, Kashmir, Northwest Frontier, and Southeast Madras. Day temperatures are markedly below normal in North Punjab, Southwest Central Provinces and Deccan.

The chief amounts of rainfall are:—Cherrapunji, Mahableshwar seven inches; Khandala five; Ratnagiri four; Dibrugarh, Saugor three; Dinajpur, Bhopal, Hoshangabad, Jubbulpore, Ahmedabad, Mount Abu, Mangalore two; Cox's Bazar, Sutna, Brijnagar, Surat, Bhavnagar, Belgaum, Cochin, Mercara one and half; Guna, Indore, Khandwa, Kanker, Pachmarhi, Lahore, Udaipur, Bombay, Calicut, one; Harnai half.—A. P.

RAINFALL AT THANA

(From Our Correspondent).

THANA, July 10.

The tension caused by a scanty rainfall last month has been relieved to a considerable extent. Thana recorded 37 inches and 64 cents of rain upto now. It rained heavily last week and it is only to-day that the skies are getting clear after a lapse of about ten days continuous downpour. Transplantation operations are in full swing in the villages. Though the rainfall recorded upto now has been below its normal, it has changed the whole aspect of things. During the last three days the heavy showers gave the Town a good cleansing up. It presents a clean bill of health. The City Municipality has taken all sorts of precautions to prevent the outbreak of cholera and other types of epidemics, which usually crop up at this time of the year. The prices of foodstuffs are ruling at a normal rate. The Talukas report a sufficiency of rainfall and favourable condition so far as crops are concerned.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 10-7-1938.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.006 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 78.6 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 77.1 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 79.3 degrees (6.8 below normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 74.2 degrees (2.6 below normal).

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 93 p. c.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. S.W.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 13 miles per hour

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 304 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours, 27 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 10.

Rain in 24 hours 0.94 inches.

Total rainfall during the month 27.39 inches.

Total rainfall during the year 32.07 inches.

Weather Remark: rain.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, July 10.

The following are the maximum-minimum temperature and rainfall figures recorded at various stations during twenty-four hours ending 8 a.m. to-day:—

Station	Temperature Max.	Temperature Min.	Rainfall Past 24 Hours	Rainfall Total Since 1st June	Difference to Normal
Agra	101	84	—	3.1	—1.9
Amraoti	77	73	0.9	4.4	—4.9
Akola	78	73	0.6	7.0	—0.7
Ahmedabad	96	81	2.4	5.2	—2.4
Ajmer	98	82	—	1.5	—2.9
Ahmednagar	78	70	—	6.1	+0.3
Ambala	94	78	—	7.3	+0.9
Allahabad	92	80	0.5	6.8	—1.8
Benares	94	81	—	6.5	—2.1
Bareilly	98	82	—	5.9	—3.9
BOMBAY	79	74	0.9	32.1	+4.6
Bangalore	70	66	0.2	5.4	+1.1
Bhopal	87	74	2.3	9.5	—
Baroda	84	75	0.3	7.1	—
Belgaum	78	68	1.5	19.9	+7.3
Bahawalpore	101	85	—	1.3	
Bijapur	77	70	T	6.6	+2.6
Bellary	80	74	T	1.8	—0.5
Bhavnagar	92	74	1.5	6.6	+0.3
Chittagong	85	76	0.9	18.5	—9.6
Calcuttta	90	80	0.5	18.3	+2.3
Cuttack	89	78	T	11.1	—2.5
Cawnpore	96	83	—	7.7	+2.0
Calicut	84	74	0.9	46.7	+2.1
Coimbo	85	73	—	9.1	—0.3
Cheerapunji	73	65	7.0	184.5	+54.6
Cocanada	92	78	T	4.8	—2.1
Cochin	85	—	1.5	48.1	+11.0
Dehra Dun	89	75	—	12.3	—3.8
Delhi	98	83	—	4.8	—0.9
Dehra I. Khan	98	80	—	0.1	—1.2
Darjeeling	68	58	0.5	29.0	—7.7
Desa	100	73	0.4	0.6	—4.1
Dalhousie	—	—	—	12.8	—1.2
Fort Sandeman	94	74	—	2.7	+1.5
Gorakhpur	95	82	—	14.5	+3.0
Hyderabad (Dn.)	77	72	T	6.1	—0.5
Hyderabad (Sd.)	99	80	—	—	—1.0
Indore	80	72	1.1	8.2	—0.6
Jhansi	90	80	0.5	6.3	—2.1
Jubbulpore	90	76	2.3	11.7	—1.0
Jacobabad	102	87	—	—	—0.4
Jaipur	95	74	T	1.9	—2.9
Karwar	—	—	—	—	—
Karachi	84	78	—		—1.3
Kodaikanal	55	52	0.2	3.8	—1.5
Khandwa	78	73	1.0	7.9	—0.1
Lucknow	94	82	—	7.3	—0.7
Ludhiana	94	81	—	4.4	—0.9
Lahore	96	75	1.0	3.5	+0.2
Lyallpur	90	77	—	2.1	—
Multan	96	83	—	2.6	+1.3
Mysore	80	67	0.1	1.9	—1.9
Madras	93	78	—	2.0	—1.1
Margagoa	81	74	0.9	43.5	—
Malegaon	79	74	0.2	8.4	—2.6
Mussoorie	70	59	—	16.8	+6.1
Mahableshwar	65	61	6.6	67.1	—6.9
Murree	71	60	T	7.2	—
Mount Abu	84	65	2.5	2.9	—8.3
Masulipatam	84	76	—	7.2	+0.8
Mandalay	94	76	—	3.1	—4.0
Mangalore	82	73	2.1	55.6	+4.3
Meerut	—	—	—	7.2	+1.1
Mercara	65	63	1.6	26.4	—13.2
Nagpur	81	75	0.3	10.3	—2.8
Ootacamund	58	53	0.3	8.6	+0.2
Patna	92	80	—	10.0	—2.1
Peshawar	100	80	—	—	—0.6
Poona	76	70	0.2	7.1	+0.3
Pachmarhi	73	69	0.9	6.7	—9.5
Port Blair	84	74	—	32.2	+5.7
Quetta	92	70	—	0.6	—
Ranchi	83	74	0.4	10.4	—4.3
Rawalpindi	91	75	—	2.2	—1.9
Rangoon	86	74	0.9	27.4	+3.0
Ratnagiri	79	73	4.3	62.1	+21.3
Rajkot	96	80	—	1.7	—5.7
Sialkot	87	73	0.3	6.4	+1.3
Srinagar	—	—	—	—	—
Sholapur	78	70	0.2	6.4	+0.3
Shillong	73	65	0.2	29.3	+8.0
Simla	70	61	0.1	11.4	—1.6
Surat	85	76	1.4	10.9	—2.7
Salem	87	75	0.2	6.2	+2.0
Trichinopoly	95	79	—	3.8	+1.9
Trivandrum	84	78	—	13.6	—2.5
Vizagapatam	85	78	—	4.3	—1.9

T indicates rainfall of 1 to 4 Cents.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 10-7-38.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 79.2 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 29.80 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.60 inches.

For correction of ship's intruments please subtract from the above official reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the intrument above mean sea level.

KARACHI, July 10.—The Karachi Municipal corporation has sanctioned a sum of Rs. 7,500 for the literacy drive which has been launched by the Government of Sind.—United Press.

IN WAKE OF STORM IN CITY

Roof Collapses: Lucky Escape Of Two Old Persons

The roof of a four-storeyed building in Cowasji Patel Street collapsed on Sunday morning, bringing down with it the front portion of a flat in the top-floor. An old Parsi and his sister who were occupants of the flat and who happened to be in the rear portion at the time, had a remarkable escape. A man who came out of an opposite building just escaped being crushed, by just stepping out of the fringe of the danger zone, having expected the collapse in time. Those in the house tramped down to safety in no time.

The Fire Brigade-men who arrived on the scene cleared an adjoining house also.

The anxiety and tension felt in the neighbourhood for the brother and sister who seldom moved out was relieved when the Fire Brigade rescue party brought them down in a safe condition. Aimai D. Shroff (60) and Jamshedji D. Shroff (58), who were rescued were stated to be in a state of collapse when they were brought out.

Welcome Break After Days Of Torrential Rain

BOMBAY: Monday.

After four days of continuous and torrential rain, characteristic of the Monsoon, at its height, the weather in the City cleared on Monday morning.

There was a heavy downpour in the North of Bombay till about 10 in the morning, after which the sun made its welcome appearance.

After 11 a.m. more pleasant weather conditions prevailed in the city. It was neither too hot nor too wet; but a combination of coolness of atmosphere and sunny brightness which was hailed by the City's population.

To-day's rain chart up to 8 a.m. Colaba 0.94 inches, St. George's Hospital 0.75 inches, Matunga 0.60 inches.

Total rainfall at Colaba 32.06 inches; St. George's Hospital 30.78 inches; J.J. Hospital 30.75 inches and Matunga 24.43 inches.

Maximum temperature 79.3 degrees, three degrees below normal. Minimum temperature 74.2 degrees, seven degrees below normal.

The total rainfall is 32.06 inches which is 4.57 inches above normal.

Cholera In Afghanistan

SIMLA, July 8.

Owing to cholera in Afghanistan, Persian authorities will retain in quarantine at their Frontier, all travellers from India via Mirjawa. It is not yet known whether British inoculation certificates will be accepted.

SODOM AND GOMORRAH

For their vine is of the vine of Sodom,
And of the fields of Gomorrah:
Their grapes are grapes of gall,
Their clusters are bitter:
Their wine is the poison of Serpants,
And the cruel venom of asps.
Deuteronomy 32, 32, 33.

Bombay Hotel-Keepers' Association & Prohibition

The Secretary, Bombay Hotel-Keepers' Association, writes:—

Referring to the report, appearing in your to-day's issue, of what is said to have been a meeting of Hotel-Keepers' etc. held on Sunday, the 9th instant at Sir C. J. Hall to register their protest against the Bombay Government's total prohibition policy and the consequent additional taxation, I am directed to state, in order to remove any wrong impression or misunderstanding that this report is likely to create in the minds of the public and others concerned, that no member of this Association (The Bombay Hotel-Keepers' Association) participated in the said meeting, and my association had nothing to do with the said meeting, nor my association has anything in common with the sentiments expressed in the said meeting.

On the contrary, my Association is completely in favour of the Government's prohibition policy and would support the steps the Government may take to pursue and enforce that policy.

The American Small-Bore Rifle Team beat Great Britain and won the General Pershing trophy by 3950 points against 3931. There have only been two previous meetings and British won both.

MILLIONS ENJOY WRIGLEY'S DAILY

Millions get pleasure and profit from chewing Wrigley's gum regularly.

Modern soft food leaves particles between the teeth after eating, causing decay. Wrigley's removes them.

It also brightens the teeth, enamel and massages the gums stimulating digestion. Buy several packets to-day. Two delicious flavours. PEPPERMINT. P.K. SPEARMINT.

WRIGLEY'S

Contains No Animal Fat.

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For first three minutes .. Rs. 40-0

For each additional minute .. Rs. 13-5

Report charge .. Rs. 5-5

For further particulars apply to, or ring up, any Government Telephone Exchange.

INDIAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DEPT. NO 11

Harwood League

'Champions' Escape 'Waterloo'

Y. M. C. A. Steadily Maintain Improved Form

The Y.M.C.A.'s magnificent though unfortunately, late—come-back has been one of the tit-bits of this year's Harwood (senior) League. Close upon their recent vastly-improved showings—which were obviously the immediate result of a great process of 'renovation' of the side—the youngmen went further towards covering themselves with glory—when they not only forced the redoubtable "D" Company—to drop their first point—but actually gave the new League 'Champions' their first real fight of the season—in the return League fixture between the two sides, played on the Cooperage ground last evening.

"CHAMPIONS" LUCKY

The final whistle found the teams on level terms each having scored thrice (3-3). The result however, somewnat flatters the military side—who were distinctly lucky to escape defeat—an 'escape' for which Lynn the Y.M.C.A. custodian was to a great extent responsible—having let his men down badly at least on two occasions. The youngmen surprised their 'on-paper-much-stronger' opponents by running up an early 2 goals' lead—J. Jesudian and Butchi netting in the 15th and 18th minute of play respectively (2-0). Spurred on by this totally unexpected reverse the soldiers rallied strongly and helped by an 'off-colour' Lynn—not only reduced the margin a couple of minutes later—through Wilbraham—but continuing to attack in determined style—soon went on to level matters—Conway obtaining the much-needed equaliser just five minutes before recess (2-2). The sides crossed over with this score.

BUTCHI'S FINE DISPLAY

On resumption—the youngmen—forced the pace and playing magnificent soccer—recaptured the lead through Butchi who beat Warnock for the second time—netting cleverly in the 15th minute of the latter half (3-2). The Y.M.C.A supporters were beside themselves and visions of a grat victory for their side began to rise up in the Youngmen's camp. Wilbraham, however, again came to the soldiers' rescue, and with a great successful scoring effort saved the 'Champions' from the ignominy of having to spoil their unbeaten record (3-3). It was the nearest the great military side came to 'defeat' this League season—and the Y.M.C.A. certainly deserve all honours for applying the brakes to a team which had hitherto never looked behind! Of the players—Butchi, Balan and Humphries shone for the Youngmen—particularly the first-mentioned player—who apart from the two goals he scored put in the spade work for a number of futile—but nevertheless 'dangerous' attack—while Wilbraham, Hennin, Paget and Conway were outstanding for the soldiers.

RESULT

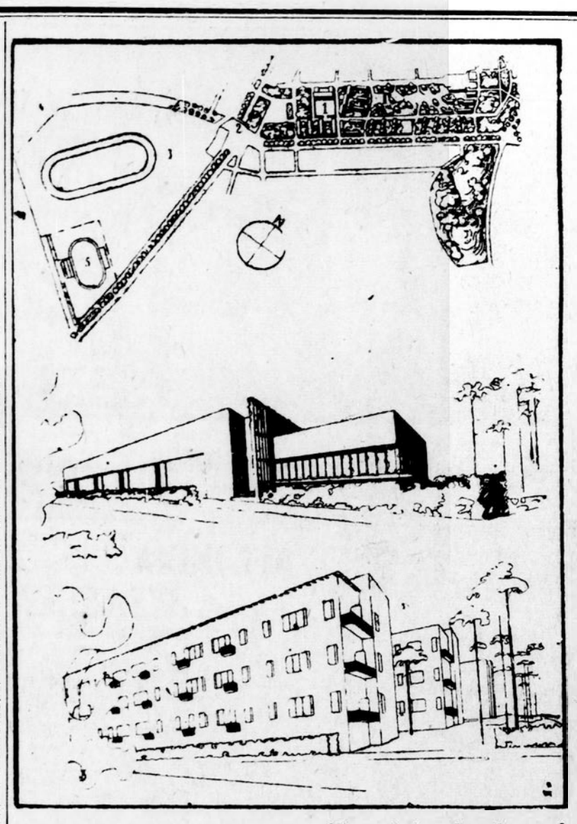
"D" Company	... 3
Y.M.C.A.	... 3

The teams were:—

"D" Company:—Warnock, Henderson and Foster, Wilbraham, Hennin and Vernon, Paget, Robson Whittaker, Tesrry and Conway.

Y.M.C.A.:—Lynn Alexander and Almeida, Humphries Salim and Mulleneaux, M. Jesudian, Charles, Balan, Butchi and J. Jesudian.

Referee:— Mr. Hibbert.



Advance sketch of Helsinki Olympiad showing the different sections.

Badminton

Badminton Out To Destroy Squash Rackets

Badminton, led by a great player of the past, Sir G. Thomas, is making an attack on squash rackets. The badminton folk wish to persuade the younger generation to play their game instead of playing squash. Badminton is an older game than squash in that its championships were instituted in 1900, whereas the squash championships made their first appearance in 1922. Badminton also has a greater following throughout the world, for there are now 17 countries affiliated to the international federation. That the Badminton players claim that their game is better than its rival goes without saying.

Squash players are not so strong in their claims.

The difference between the two games is apparent. Badminton is a game played in church halls and small clubs. Squash is a game originally played at such places as Queen's Club and the Bath Club. The places of playing are poles apart and whereas squash can encroach on the badminton preserves, which it is doing, there is very little chance of badminton enroaching on the squash preserves. It is for example, scarcely conceivable that the Junior Carton Club would ever lay down two badminton courts. In few badminton clubs is it possible to obtain a shower bath or an alcoholic drink. This is possible, and in fact is part of the proceeding in almost all squash rackets clubs.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Bombay—I Programme

224 metres (1,231 kc/s)

8-0 a.m. Keep fit 8-10 Instrumental duets 8-20 News in English 8-30 Melodious mixture.

12-30 p.m. Jaffar Qawwal 12-45 Niwrutti Sarnaik of Kolhapur 1-0 Market rates 1-10 Mutual understanding 1-25 Gat tora on Tabla 1-30 Music 2-30 School broadcast 2-35 Poets and animals by Amy Rustomjee 2-50 Powadas 3-0 An aside 6-0 Powada recital 6-15 Four film songs 6-30 Sardarbai Karadgekar 7-0 Art tradition in Maharashtra (Marathi) by R. D. Godbole 7-15 Jaffar Qawwal 7-30 Commercial News 7-45 Sardarbai Karadgekar 8-0 Tamashapati Marathi farce by N. R. Dhole of Baramati 8-25 Sitar and Sarod 8-30 Pros and cons: a debate 8-45 Shokhiyan 8-55 Local news an announcements 9-0 News in Hindustani 9-15 News in Hindustani 9-15 News in English 9-35 Vocal recital 9-45 Henri Temianka: violin 9-50 Chamber music 10-30 Epilogue

Bombay—II Programme

31.4 metres (9,550 kc/s)

8-0 a.m. to 9-0 and 12-30 p.m. to 3-45 As in Bombay 1 6-0 Niwrutti Sarnaik of Kolhapur 6-20 Sahib Mulay and Party 6-40 solo duet and chords 6-50 Readings from Gujarati books 7-0 to 9-45 As in Bombay 1 9-35 Jaffer Qawwal 9-45 Sardarbai Karadgekar 10-5 Niwrutti Sarnaik of Kolhapur

Delhi—I Programme

338.6 metres (886 kc/s)

7-30 a.m. Katha 7-45 Arti 7-55 Gordhan Das

12-0 noon Bhajnawali

1-0 Rhythm on records 6-10 Gordhan Das 6-30 Nanak (Hindustani) 6-45 Miss Bhuribai 7-5 Radio orchestra 7-10 R. R. Chowdhry 7-35 Alap and Gat 7-45 For villagers 8-30 Miss Bhuribai 8-45 Preet Ke Geet R. R. Chowdhry 9-35 Health of school child by W. H. Crichton 5-50 Film Hits 10-0 Baqaida Khidmat

Delhi—II Programme

31.3 metres (9,590 kc/s)

7-30 to 9-5 a.m. & 12-0 noon to 2-0 p.m. As in Delhi 1

60.48 metres (4,960 kc/s)

6-0 to 6-10 As in Delhi 1 6-10 Miss Bhuribai 6-30 to 6-45 As in Delhi 1 6-45 R. R. Chowdhry 7-0 Instrumental duet 7-5 From Khayal to Geet 7-25 Delhi radio orchestra 7-35 Manohar and Aziz 7-40 R. R. Chowdhry 8-0 Gordhan Das 8-15 Orchestral contrasts 8-30 to 9-50 As in Delhi 1 9-50 Their won choice

Delhi—III Programme

19.62 metres (15,290 kc/s)

7-30 to 9-5 a.m. and 12-0 noon to 2-0 p.m. As in Delhi 1

(31.3 metres (9,590 kc/s)

6-0 7-45 As in Delhi 1 7-45 to 8-30 As in Delhi 2 8-30 to 19-30 As in Delhi 1.

Lahore—Programme

276 metres (1,086 kc/s)

6-0 p.m. Saraswatibai 6-20 Duets 6-30 G. A. Khan Gwaliori 6-50 Raghu Nath 7-0 Airvoice orchestra 7-10 Bhajan 7-20 Raghu Nath 7-45 For countryside 8-15 G. A. Khan Gwaliori 8-30 Ahmadi Khan 8-40 Saraswatibai 9-35 G. A. Khan Gwaliori 9-55 Interlude 10-10 Saraswatibai.

Peshawar—Programme

Broadcasts on 200 metres (1,500 kc/s) from 7 to 10-30 p.m. relaying Delhi programmes from 8 p.m.

Trichy Programme

397 metres (759 kc/s)

2-0 p.m. Tiruvizhimazhilai brothers: Nageswaram 2-15 Javalis 2-30 Songs from Ceylon 6-0 For villages 6-30 Shrimatis N. S. Ranganayaki and N. S. Rukmani of Nerur: vocal 7-0 Books by A.P.L.N.V. Nadimuthu Pillai 7-15 K. J. Nathan: Veena 8-0 Shrimatis N. S. Ranganayaki and N. S. Rukmani of Nerur: vocal 8-30 Instrumental Music 8-45 K. J. Nathan: veena.

Calcutta—I Programme

370.4 metres (810 kc/s)

(Add 24 minutes for Calcutta time)

10-30 a.m. Bhisma

12-30 Operette: Noel Coward 12-50 Music 1-30 Rup Sanatan 1-55 For newcomers 5-0 First Div. Football League match 6-19 For children 7-0 Ashalata Roy 7-20 Fazl Karim: Ghazal 7-40 Parula Chakravarti 8-0 N. N. Mazumdar 9-10 New Italian songs 9-25 Marek Weber and his orchestra 9-30 As I see things 1 by Hon. Sir B. P. Singh Roy 9-45 Village concert 10-14 Paul Whiteman and his orchestra

Madras—I Programme

211 metres (1,420 kc/s)

4-0 Music for children 4-3 Things of interest (Telugu) 4-6 Lead pencil (Telugu) 4-16 Something light 4-20 Group singing (Telugu) 5-0 Shrimati R. Brahadambai 6-0 Nott Annaji Rao: voice 6-30 Puddukottah Subramanya Iyer: flute 6-45 Nott Annaji Rao: voice 7-15 Things reshaped 1 7-30 N. R. Shrinivasa Iyengar: voice 8-10 A I R Artist: Gottuvadayam 8-20 N. R. Srinivasa Iyengar: voice 8-55 History in making 9-30 M. S. Sakuntalabai: voice

B. B. C. Programme

7-30 Pianoforte recital 7-45 Classic Soil 8-30 Up with curtain 9-30 News 9-45 Orchestral music by Sibelius 10-5 Recital by Paul Leyssac.

Soccer

HERO OF F. A. CUP SEMI-FINAL

George Moulson's Tempestuous Start

Here's something interesting about George Moulson, the heroic young Grimsby goal-keeper, seriously injured in the F. A. Cup semi-final at Old Trafford. Moulson's career so far has been tempestuous. It was his first game in the Grimsby senior team, but even before he started as a professional Moulson was the innocent cause of trouble. An Army product—he served with the 4th Queen's Own Hussars as a boy—Moulson played for the Army in season 1934-35, but unfortunately for the Army he was purchased out during the 1935 close season. The circumstances were so dubious that the Army reported the matter to the F.A., who expressed their disapproval by cancelling the player's registration as a professional, also by fining the club concerned, not Grimsby, £25. So you see, Moulson has had a troublesome start.

It is to be hoped that he will soon be back in goal again and sailing on more smooth waters.

Rink Hockey

BRITAIN'S FINE PERFORMANCE

Recently, in the world and European Rink Hockey Championship finals, Great Britain, the holder won both titles defeating Italy by 4 goals to 1, thus winning all the 6 matches. Great Britain has been unbeaten in international competitions for 12 years. Portugal met Italy in an earlier match and Portugal were declared winners by 2 goals to 1. But Italy protested and the match was replayed privately, when Italy won by 5 goals to 1.

SWEDEN WINS INTERNATIONAL BRIDGE TOURNAMENT

THE HAGUE, July 10.

Sweden with eight victory points and 89 match points won the International Bridge Tournament which concluded here today.

England with six victory points and 48 match points was placed sixth.—Reuter.

SON BORN TO MRS. BRADMAN

ADELAIDE, July 10.

A son has been born to Mrs. Bradman.—Reuter.

Ice Hockey

STREAMLINE ICE HOCKEY

Number Of Players Being Gradually Reduced

"The experiment of playing five men instead of six has been tried in Canada and has resulted in fast open hockey, but it would be necessary for teams to carry more than the present number of substitutes if this type of play is generally adopted. Five-men hockey throws an extra burden on the men on the ice, who have to be relieved at very short intervals if the pace of the game is to be kept up. Actually there has been a tendency to "streamline" ice hockey by reducing the number of players. The game as originally played with 11 men a side. This was reduced to nine, and not so long ago it was played with seven men, three forwards, a rover or "point" two backs and a goalminder. I should not be surprised if the five-men type of play caught the fancy of the crowds," runs a recent foreign commentary.

Athletics

AUSTRALIAN GIRL'S ACHIEVEMENT

Miss Decina Norman, Australia's triple champion at the last Empire Games, appearing at a sports meeting at Morrinsville, equalled the world's record time of 11 seconds for 100 yards. She beat by inches Miss Dorothy Lumley, the New Zealand champion, who had beaten her the previous week, also in the record time of 11 seconds. Efforts will be made to have the times of the two girls officially recognised. On both occasions there was an absence of wind, and track conditions and control were in accordance with world rules. Miss Norman also won the 220 yards in 25.6 seconds. There is no New Zealand record, and application will be made to have Miss Norman's time recognised.

Cricket

SAYED'S EFFECTIVE BOWLING

Dhond Institute Win Friendly Game

DHOND, July 9

In a friendly cricket fixture with the Thana Institute, the Dhond Institute registered another victory, by a narrow margin of 20 runs only. The visitors, batting first compiled 110 with the help of K. Koli (23), S. Koli (21), Tarakar (18) and Agasakar (16). Sayed of the home team displayed effective bowling capturing 6 wickets for 37 runs only.

The Dhond team answered with 130 runs Khishnamurthi being able to score 53 runs, thus saving his side from the defeat. Patil of the Thana XI captured 6 wickets for 36 runs. The following are the detail scores:—

DHOND INSTITUTE:—

Eruch Patel, l.b.w. K. Koli	6
Chetty, b. Patil	15
Landge, c. K. Koli, b. Patil	...4
Sayanna, c. K. Koli, b. Patil	...11
Thakore, b. Patil	9
P. Khedkar, c. V. Koli, b. Vithoba	11
Krishnamurthi, run out	...53
Sayed, b. Vithoba	0
Abdul, b. Patil	3
Ramchandra, b. Patil	1
David, not out	9
Extras	... 8
TOTAL	130

THANA INSTITUTE:—

Agaskar, b, Sayed	16
Arvedo, l.b.w. B. Thakore	2
K. Koli, b. Thakore	24
Tarakar, c. Sayed, B. Thakore	...18
Patil, b. Sayed	13
Dandakar, b. Sayed	0
S. Koli, c. Ramchandra, b. Thakore	21
Almeida, c. Chettey, c. Sayed	...7
Mulay, c. Abdul, b. Sayed	1
V. Koli, b. Sayed	2
Desai, not out	0
Extras	6
TOTAL	110

BENGAL CLUB CUP LEAGUE

W. I. A. A. Staff Beat Khatau Sports

Owing to the deplorable condition of the Shivaji Park Ground at Mahim, the match between the Matunga Athletic and Parel Students in the Bengal Club Cup League was postponed on Saturday.

The two matches down for decision on Sunday at the St. Xavier's Ground, Parel, attracted a large crowd. Despite the atrocious state of the ground the contests proved very interesting and exciting. In the first match the W. I. A. A. Staff were engaged in a battle royal with the Khatau Sports. The former were lucky to emerge victorious by the margin of two goals. The Khatau custodian, Phillips, practically made a present of both of them. Had he used gloves, the greasy and slippery ball would not have slipped from his hands. His mistake cost his side the match

GOALIE AT FAULT.

The Automen initiated the attack and vehemently bombarded the Khatau citadel. But a large area in part of it was so treacherous that they could not get a sure foot-hold to direct their shots accurately. The Khataus did not take things lying down. They transferred the operations on the other side and missed several chances of scoring. Midway through the first half, Michael, the Staff outside right, made a sudden dash down the wing and took a long range shot at the Khatau goal. Dayaram allowed the ball to slip through his fingers. Soon after Dhakuram at the left extreme took a similar chance which paid him handsomely. The Khataus were a little depressed at this sudden turn of events and they crossed over with a deficit of two goals.

On resumption the Khataus made spirited attacks on the opposite fortress. But their rivals defence proved equal to the occasion. The Automobile men also tried hard to increase the lead but they failed to beat the Khatau goalie again.

RAIN STOPS PLAY.

The match between the Burmah Shell and the St. Xavier's College turned out a well-contested game. The Oilmen managed to gain the upper hand in the initial stage of the game. Bashi, their inside right, scored a fine goal with the College custodian guessing. Spurred by the sudden reverse the Collegians moved heaven and earth and succeeded in levelling up matters through their centre-forward Kattoo. A keen struggle for supremacy ensued thereafter. However the contest had to be abandoned ten minutes after the interval. A smart shower of blinding rain caused the interruption. It will have to be replayed later on.

TO-DAY'S GAME.

St. Xavier's College Ground, Parel, 3-45 p.m.. W. I. A. A. Staff vs. Parel Students.

Awake soothed and refreshed after a night of sound sleep induced by a drink of FRY'S 4 FOODS IN 1

You need not wake tired and listless. You need not go through the day in a half awake state. Fry's 4 Foods in 1 is the great sleep bringer and restorative. Four of the most nourishing foods in the world are blended together to make this delicious chocolate flavoured food-drink.

Drink it every day, and in all seasons. It is economical. A teaspoonful in a cup of milk is a meal in itself.

4 Foods in 1 was prescribed by 3,200 Indian Doctors.

FRY'S 4 FOODS IN 1

MALT - MILK - COCOA - LECITHIN

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City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Ashad Vad 10, 1995
Muslim: Jamadi-ul-Avval 25, 1358
Parsi: Behman 9, 1308
Hightide: 6-40; 18-01
Lowtide: 0-13; 12-14
Sunrise: 6h. 8m.
Sunset: 7h. 20m.
University Senate: Election to fill 13 vacancies in different constituencies.

Wednesday, July 12.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

Thursday, July 14.

Municipal Corporation 3-40 p.m.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Special Jurors' attention is drawn to the Notice appearing in the Public Notifications Column.

MUSLIM STUDENTS' UNION.

Under the auspices of the above Union a conversational meeting will be held to-day (Tuesday) 6-30 p.m. in the Union Hall, at Blavatsky Lodge, French Bridge, Chaupati, when Raja of Mahmudabad will be the guest of honour.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Regd. and unregd. correspondence other than letters and postcards for Australia, New Zealand and all correspondence for Colombo per S.S. "Narkunda" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 5 and 6-30 p.m. respectively on Thursday the 13th instant.

Regd. and unregd. correspondence other than letters and postcards for Straits Settlements Hongkong and all correspondence for Shanghai. Via Negapatam will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 3-30 and 4 p.m. respectively on Thursday the 13th instant.

Superscribed Registered and Unregistered correspondence other than letters and postcards for South Africa and all correspondence for Laurenzo Marques per S.S. "Congella" Via Madura and Colombo will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 5 and 6-30 p.m. respectively on Friday the 14th instant.

ENGLISH MAILS.

The outward P. and O. Mail Steamer "Narkunda" with Mails arrived at Aden at 4 a.m. on the 9th instant and left there at 8 a.m. the same day.

In the ordinady course she should arrive in Bombay at 4 p.m. on Thursday the 13th current. She will proceed from Ballard Pier at 11 p.m. the same day for Australia.

B. P. ADULT EDUCATION ASSOCIATION.

Prof. Beri will continue his class in Present-day Economic Problems of India on Tuesdays instead of Wednesdays and will meet the class to-day (Tuesday) in the University, South Wing at 6-30 p.m.; The other classes in Ethics and Hindustani for the day will meet as usual.

BHATIA STUDENTS UNION.

The Jt. Hon. Secretaries the Bhatia Students' Union Bombay write:—

An ordinary meeting of the Bhatia Students' Union was held under the Presidentship of Seth Moolraj Karsandas Badai on Sunday last at Sudha Kunj, Mahalaxmi. At the commencement of the meeting Secretary, Mr. Ramesh Gokalgandhi explained the aims and objects of the union to the members who were present Miss Nandu Shroff was elected Co-Secretary.

TRANSPORT WORKERS' UNION.

A public meeting of the Bombay Transport Workers will be held on July the 12th instant, at Kesar Baug, Dongri, Bombay at 2 p.m. under the auspices of the Transport Workers' Union, when important decisions will be taken in respect of the closing of Ghats at Poona and Igatpuri, by the Government, at which the Transport Workers' are greatly purturbed.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

EXCELSIOR—"Love Affairs" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10.
METRO—"Broadway Serenade" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Dark Rapture" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Durga" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Mother India" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 10 p.m.
EROS—"Union Pacific" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Sant Tulsidas" Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"Comet over Broadway" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"A Bottle of Brandy" Daily at 4-30 7-15 and 10 p.m.
MINERVA—Daily Change of Programme. Time as usual.
KRISHNA—"Sapera" Daily at 4-15, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"The Mill" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
PALACE—"Just Around the Corner" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EDWARD—"Brabbe" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
LAMINGTON—"Punjab Mail" Daily at 5, 7-45 and 10-15 p.m.
BANDRA TALKIE—"The Citadel" Time as usual.
PLAZA—"It's True" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.

INDIAN WOMEN'S UNIVERSITY

A Munificent Donation

Shreemati Nathibai Thackersey University for Women gratefully acknowledges the gift of Rs. 1,00,000 made by Seth Chaturbhuj Mankarni, the Trustee of Late Mr. Gordhandas.

TIVIMNENSES UNION.

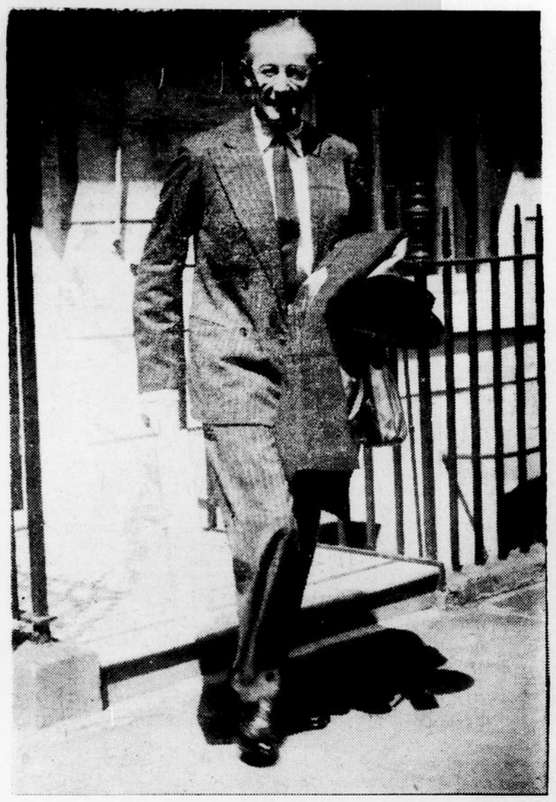
Under the auspices of the above Union the feast of the patron, St. Chrisiopher will be celebrated at the Church of St. Francis Xavier, Dabul, on (Sunday) the 23rd July at 9 a.m. (S.T.) with solemn high mass, sermon and benediction. This will be followed by the 29th Annual Social Gathering of the members at the Instituto Luso Indiano Hall.

LAL BAVTA HOTEL KAMGAR UNION.

The General Secretary, Hotel Kamgar Union writes:—

The Lal Bavta Hotel Kamgar Union scored a new victory to-day as a result of the Proprietor of the Girdhar Tea House, at Vittalbhai Patel Road agreeing to pay the wages of the worker who had been dismissed without proper notice. Mr. Gada Rama, a member of the Managing Committee of the Union has been sent away from service some days back without previous notice. The Union wrote to the Proprietor to pay the wages to the worker for the notice period of 15 days and also the some amount which was outstanding.

Since the Proprietor refused to reply, the Secretaries of the Union along with some volunteers of the Union went to the Hotel for picketing. But the Proprietor immediately agreed to discuss the matter and finally paid the whole amount including the pay for 15 days as no proper notice of dismissal was given. The matter was thus amicably settled without resorting to actual picketing.



Lt.-Col. John Arthur Herbert, M. P. who has been appointed Governor of Bengal in succession to Sir John Woodward.

TALK OF THE SUBURBS

(BY A SUBURBAN MAN).

The week-end was a very wet one. Rain came in showers as if to make up for its late arrival. Most of the low-lying lands of our Suburban area were under water and in several places people had to walk in knee-deep water. The sea side resorts were completely deserted and huge waves were seen dashing against the sands.

The week-end saw several disturbances, the electric current failed at several houses and the telephone gave quite an amount of trouble.

Having no entertainment to go to, the public, despite the heavy showers, flocked in large numbers at their newest entertainment, the Bandra Talkies.

PROHIBITION DANCE.

On Saturday night the Bandra Gymkhana had their first prohibition dance which went with quite a swing. Though the crowd was not big, it was quite a select one and the credit of its success goes to the Social Secretary, Mr. J. A. Fernandes.

No alcoholic drinks were sold to the public, in their place were given sweet drinks with just the same names.

Dancing continued to the very early hours of the morning when the gathering made for home.

NIGHT BUS ROUTE.

A film fan from Santa Cruz writes to me to request our Suburban Bus Service to run a night route. He states that the absence of a night route is a great handicap to film goers who have to avoid going to the night show at the Bandra Talkies as they have to be prepared to walk the distance back.

He further states that looking at the number of people going to night shows the local Bus Company must somehow run a night route to Mahim and Andheri and down Hill Road and Perry Road.

He also states that though this route may not be quite profitable at present, in days to come the popularity may increase to an extend that would fill the coffers of the Company.

This being a very important question as far as public service is concerned, the Bus Company must move into this matter.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE

G. I. P. Railway

(IN FORCE FROM APRIL 1, 1939)

Arrivals at and Departures from Victoria Terminus.

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Madras Mail	6 00	22 10
Peshawar Lucknow (Exp.)	6 15	23 00
Calcutta Mail (Nagpur)	7 51	17 40
Calcutta Mail (Chheoki)	9 15	20 45
Madras Express	10 15	14 50
Poona Mail	10 30	17 30
Punjab Mail	11 40	18 45
Nagpur Express	14 5	21 25
Poona Fast (Pass.)	16 50	11 50
Poona Express	19 32	8 05
Allahabad Express	20 25	7 00
*Deccan Queen	10 35 Mon.	17 15 Fri.

*Will not run until after end of April 1939, except before and after important holidays.

B. B. & C. I. Railway

Time-table in force from April 1, 1939.

Arrivals at and Departures from Bombay Central.

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Ahmedabad Passenger	5 35	13 50
Delhi Express	6 00	22 15
Gujarat Mail	6 45	22 00
Kathiawar Mail	7 25	21 30
Frontier Mail	8 15 'Mon.)	21 15 (Sat.)
*The Flying Ranee Surat	9 48	15 10
The Flying Ranee, Surat	10 58	18 03
Ahmedabad Passenger	14 15	22 30
Kathiawar Express	18 45	8 45
Baroda Passenger	20 33	9 25

*If Monday is a Bank Holiday, this train will run on Tuesday.

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER.

	Arr.
Frontier Mail (on Saturdays only for Homeward Passengers)	8 40

AIR SERVICES

The following air mail time table is in force in Bombay:—

London—Bombay via Poona.

Planes call at Karachi, Bhuj, Ahmedabad and Poona.

Arrival at Poona Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday, 1 p.m.

Delivery in Bombay: Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday at 8 a.m. and Sunday at 12-30 p.m.

Bombay via Poona—London.

Planes call at Ahmedabad, Bhuj and Karachi.

Latest hours of posting at the G. P. O. Bombay; Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday at 6-30 p.m.

Bombay via Poona—Colombo.

Planes call at Hyderabad, Madras and Trichinopoly.

Latest hours of posting at the G. P. O. Bombay; Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday at 7-15 a.m.

Colombo—Bombay via Poona

Delivery in Bombay: Monday at 8 a.m. Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6 p.m.

Bombay via Poona and Calcutta—Singapore—Australia

Latest hours of posting: Sunday, Monday and Thursday 6-30 p.m.

Australia—Bombay via Poona and Calcutta

Delivery: Tuesday, Wednesday and Saturday 11 a.m.

Bombay via Poona and Calcutta—Hongkong, China and Japan

Latst hour of posting Monday and Thursday 6-30 p.m.

Hongkong—Bombay

Delivery: Tuesday and Saturday 11 a.m.

The air services of the Air Services of India, Ltd., between Bombay and Kathiawar and between Bombay, Poona and Kolhapur have been suspended on account of the monsoon.

Dabholkar Charity Trusts

The following scholarships have been awarded by the Dabholkar Scholarships Advisory Board from the above Trusts for the year ending 31st March 1940 to poor and deserving students of the Goud Saraswat Brahmin Community.

for Female Students.

	Rs. per month
9 scholarships for Arts Course of the value of	78
6 scholarships for Medical course of the value of	58
8 scholarships for High School of the value of	21
	per month Rs. 157

for Males Students.

	per month Rs.
28 Scholarships for Arts Course of the value of	212
1 Scholarship for Medical Course of the value of	12
6 Scholarships for Engineering Course of the value of	40
13 Scholarship for Technical and Vocational value of	120
16 Scholarships for High Schools value of	86

In all 75 scholarships of the total value of Rs. 587 per month.

Ban On Mangoes At Pandharpur

The Public Relations Officer, Bombay, writes:—

The District Magistrate, Sholapur, has extended up to August 1, his recent order, issued under the Bombay District Police Act, forbidding the importation and sale of mangoes and melons within the Municipal limits of Pandharpur.

This order has been extended because of the prospect of a large number of pilgrims from all parts of India visiting Pandharpur during the forthcoming Adhiki Fair, which falls on July 27.

Mangoes and melons are considered to be a danger to public health and a source of outbreak of cholera.

Radio Broadcasting And Women

At the Town Hall on Monday evening Mr. Bukhari of the All-India Radio spoke on Broadcasting and Women."

Mr. Bukhari said that the art of dancing was learnt mostly by the professional dancers in India who were not generally held respectable though it was a noble art.

The Bombay Presidency Womens' Association were doing appreciable work by organising various Social and economic activities. Mr. Bukhari expressed pleasure that they were increasingly co-operating with the All-India Radio in this respect. Proceeding Mr. Bukhari said:—

"This marvellous instrument called the radio will also help you to break the chains that have fettered you for generations. If India fails to reform herself and became modern, India will be bankrupt in 20 years." He advised women to capture this instrument and turn it into a help for social uplift work. He invited suggestions which would make the Radio Broadcasts of use to women of India. Mrs. Tara Ali Baig, next speaking said that broadcasting had not progressed in India as in the West.

Mrs. Madgaonkar thanked Mr. Bukhari.

Hindu Deen Daya Sangh

The following donations have been made to the Foundling Home conducted by the Hindu Deen Daya Sangh:—

A Gentleman Rs. 500, Mr. Ratilal Teli, Rs. 101 ,Mr. C through Mr. Vinze, Rs. 101, Mr. N. M. Yattam, Rs. 55, A Sister, Rs. 50, Marwadi Chamber of Commerce, Rs. 50, Mr. Jinabhai P. Joshi, M.L.A., Rs. 50, Shrimati Dwarkabai Talpade, Rs. 50, Mr. X. through Mr. Vinze, Rs. 15, Mr. Vinayakrao Khare, Rs. 11, Mrs. Maniben Desai, Rs. 11, Dr. S. A. Godbole, Rs. 10, Presidency Magistrate Court, Dadar, Rs. 15, monthly Mr. Bhawanji Arjan Khimji, M.L.A. Rs. 25 and Mr. Parshottam Vrijlal, Rs. 25.

MUSLIM CITY FATHERS STAGE WALK OUT

Protest In Corporation Against Jamia Millia's Urdu Primer

THERE WAS A SENSATION IN THE MUNICIPAL CORPORATION ON MONDAY WHEN SOME MUSLIM MEMBERS WALKED OUT OF THE CORPORATION AS A PROTEST AGAINST THE ALLEGED HIGHHANDEDNESS OF THE MAJORITY PARTY OVER THE MINORITY PARTY.

Urdu Pamphlet Sequel

THIS PROTEST WAS MADE IN CONNECTION WITH THE QUESTION OF AN URDU PRIMER WHICH IS PUBLISHED BY JAMIA MILLIA OF DELHI WHICH IS INTRODUCED RECENTLY BY THE SCHOOLS COMMITTEE IN URDU PRIMARY SCHOOLS IN BOMBAY. THERE WAS HEATED DISCUSSION FOR AN HOUR AND A HALF AND THE MATTER WAS ULTIMATELY SENT TO THE SCHOOLS COMMITTEE FOR REPORT.

The house considered a letter from the Honorary Secretary, the Anjumane-zia-ul-Islam forwarding copy of a resolution passed at the Anjuman's meeting in which it was stated that the Anjumane-zia-ul-Islam viewed with great alarm the decision of the Schools Committee to introduce in infant class an Urdu book prepared by the Jamia Millia of Delhi and published by Rai Bahadur Gulab Singh & Sons, Lahore. The Schools Committee everything concerning Hindi literature and in which it was suggested to retrace this "untoward and objectionable step" being detrimental to the interests of Islamic literature and Muslim faith.

Mr. R. A. Gole moved to refer the letter to the Schools Committee for disposal.

PLEA FOR CANCELLATION.

Dr. G. R. A. Shaikh moved the first amendment to request the School Committee to consider the desirability of cancelling the primer and the copy books of the Jamia Millia and to reintroduce the primer of Anjumane-Hiayate-Islam series and Nakhat copy books.

Mr. Suleman Darvesh seconded the amendment.

Mr. Soonderdas Morarji moved another amendment to refer the matter to the Schools Committee for report.

Mrs. Jayashri Raiji supported the last amendment and said the Jamia Millia had based the book on the phonetic system and it was best for educational purposes.

Mr. M. O. E. Patel supported Dr. Shaikh's amendment.

JAMNADAS AND ISLAM.

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta did not see anything against religion in the book nor anything was made out in that respect. He pointted out that in respect of text books there was always trade rivalry and one firm of book sellers assailed another.

Mr. M. U. Rajab: It is done by Congressmen.

Mr. Jamnadas: Islam does not prevent any man to become a Congress man. Maulana Shaukat Ali and Maulana Mahomed Ali were Congressmen.

Mr. Rajab: At present the Congress is doing anti-Muslim propaganda and that is why we are against it.

Mr. Jamnadas continuing said that the book was written by Muslims and no Muslims would write against Islam.

Mr. Mathradas Tricumji expressed his regret at the unfortunate trend of discussion and pointed out that the primer in question was prepared by well-known Muslims and the Schools Committee had no intention to hurt anybody's religious feelings. He thought it better to let the matter go to the Schools Committee and await the report of that body.

Mr. Mohanlal M. Desai said no less than ten thousand children in the Urdu schools must have bought the books and it was not fair to compel them to change the books and penalise the parents for the cost.

Mr. Kashi Prasad said when the matter came before the School Committee no Muslim member objected to it. He was surprised now at the objections raised.

URDU INTO HINDI.

Mr. M. U. Rajab then read several portions of the primer and pointed out how the book was changed into somewhat a Hindi book by introducing Hindi words, such as 'Wagh' for Tiger instead of Sher and 'Snan' for Bath instead of Nahana, etc.

Prof. S. R. Davar urged the House to respect Muslim feelings and for the sake of peace to investigate into the grievances of the Muslim councillors.

Dr. J. N. Choksy suggested an independent committee to report on the matter.

Mr. Salebhai Abdulkader admitted that he was the prime mover for the change in the primer for which protest has been made. He did not think that Muslim culture was so low that a small primer would shatter its foundation The book was based on the phonetic system and therefore best suited for schools.

MUSLIMS WALK OUT.

At this stage closure was moved and Mr. Gole in reply said except the Muslim League no one else had protested against the primer. This primer was, however, used, in the District Local Board schools of Malegaon, Jalgaon, Sholapur, etc. He however, assured, the house that the Schools Committee would consider the matter sympathetically.

Mr Soonderdas Morarji's amendment was then carried as a substantive proposition. At this stage some Muslim councillors left the Corporatiton Hall as a protest against the alleged highhandedness of the majority over the minority and Mr. M. U. Rajab as their spokesman intimated the Mayor to that effect.

After transacting some urgent business the House adjourned till Thursday.

BALLAD SINGERS AS PROHIBITION PROPAGANDISTS

BOMBAY, Monday.

Four batches of reputed ballad singers from the Maharashtra have been requisitioned to convey the message of prohibition to every corner of Bombay City and suburbs from this week. The first batch has already arrived in the city.

Special songs on prohibition will be recorded so that every house which has a gramophone or radio may hear about the evils of drink through melody rendered by well known musicians. The first gramophone record to be produced by the Prohibition Propaganda Board will have a song by Vasanti, a well known cine artiste.

SENAPATI BAPAT AND POONA MEETING

Our Poona correspondent writes to say that Senapati Bapat did not address the "Protest Day Meeting" at Shanwarwada Maidan on the 9th which was addressed by Messrs Chitale, Sardesai and Kadu. The Senapati addressed a few words at the rival meeting of Balukaka Kanitkar which he joined after the "Protest Day Meeting" was over.

Through Running Restored

BOMBAY, July 10.

The Chief Commercial Manager, Secunderabad, of the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railway wires that the breaches between Raghunathpally and Jangaon were repaired and that through communication has been restored.—United Press.

WODEHOUSE BRIDGE CLOSURE

Need For Advance Notice Boards

The closing of Wodehouse Bridge, has resulted in an extra amount of work on Colaba Causway, where unfortunately major repairs are still in progress. This is most unfortunate as the latter is the only alternative route to Wodehouse.

When it is unnecessary to close a road or bridge for repairs, demolishing, etc., the approaches should be well signalised in advance to the effect that the road or bridge is closed. This signalisation should be erected at the same time as the road or bridg is closed, and not aftrwards.

By "well signalised" is meant notices in big enough symbols to enable all to be informed. The public will apprciate this advance information, for it will allow of their taking other routes instead of driving up to the barricade, which necessitates extra mileage and tim to turn round and take the alternative route. Who slipped up at Wodehouse Bridge?

BHATIA STUDENTS UNION MEETING

An ordinary meeting of The Bhatia Students' Union was held under the Presidentship of Seth Moolraj Karsandas Badai on Sunday at Sudha Kunj, Mahalaxmi.

At the commencement of the meeting Secretary, Mr. Ramesh Gokalgandhi explained the aims and objects of the union to the members who were present. Miss Nandu Shroff was unanimously elected a joint secretary

LAY AWAKE IN AGONY WITH NEURITIS

Spent Sleepless Nights Tossing With Pain

KRUSCHEN SALTS EFFECTED A COMPLETE CURE

Ordinary headaches are bad enough, but they are as nothing compared to the awful pains of neuritis in the head, says this woman. Read how Kruschen completely banished the pain:—

"I had neuritis in the head and right arm. I suffered untold agony with my head, and I dare not think what might have happened had it continued. Everybody knows what a headache is like, but it is as nothing compared with the awful pain of neuritis in the head. I spent sleepless nights tossing with pain. I began taking Kruschen Salts, and after some months of the treatment I have effected a complete cure."—(Mrs.) L.M.

Neuritis, like rheumatism and sciatica, has its roots in intestinal stasis (delay)—the unsuspected accumulation in the system of harmful waste matter, which leads to the formation of excess uric acid. The knife-edged crystals of uric acid pierce the tissues and nerve sheaths, and cause those excruciating pains.

Two of the ingredients of Kruschen Salts have the power of dissolving uric acid crystals. Other ingredients of Kruschen assist Nature to expel these dissolved crystals through the natural channels.

Kruschen Salts is obtainable at all Chemists, Stores and Bazars.

METRO
DAILY AT 3-30 - 6-30 - 10 P.M.
TELEPHONE 31045

LAST 2 DAYS!

THURSDAY!
MICKEY ROONEY
in MARK TWAIN'S
"HUCKLE BERRY FINN"
A Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Picture

DEBATE ON BIRTH CONTROL AT DADAR

BOMBAY, Monday.

Heated controversy raged in the debate in the King George English High School yesterday evening on birth cntrol

Mr. Kulkarni, declared that it was respectable and responsible Indians who advocated birth control and not self-interested westerners, as the opposition wished to make out. He added that he himself had done useful work during the last 12 years in the Birth Control Society at Poona.

Opening the debate Mr. Mandana said that the poverty of the masses was due to over population He regretted that social customs in the country tended towards matrimony at a very early age irrespective of the capacity of the parties to maintain themselves and their future offspring and the only remedy for the eradication of this poverty lay in restricted birth.

Mr. Subramanian leading the opposition pointed out that India was not over-populated considering other western countries, her birth-rate was not disproportionate, and quoted figures to prove his contention. He opined that by improving the lot of the agriculturists by way of the latest implements, machinery, etc., by rapid industrialisation of the country, by educating immobile labour in rural areas to move into urban areas in time of draught and depression and by consolidation of holdings whereby the yield on land could be greatly improved, the poverty of the masses could, to a great extent, be eradicated.

Winding up the debate Mrs. Hirlaker pointed out that Birth control was not the only cure for the poverty of the masses, but she was of opinion that birth control could be usefully applied to the limitation of families and for the maintenance of the health of the mothers.

When the proposition was put to vote it was lost by an overwhelming majority.

Congress Weekly For Thana

(From Our Correspondent).

THANA, July 10.

Thana's need of a truly nationalist weekly is going to be met from the 1st of August, the Prohibition Day. Arrangements are in progress to start a Marathi weekly named "Sanjaya." It will be of the Congress persuation and will voice the grievances of the Thana District. The Editorial Board consists of experienced journalists and Congressmen from the town.

Telephone No. 22867
Post Box 322
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Registered No. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: TUESDAY, JULY 11, 1939

UNJUSTIFIABLE

The proceedings of Sunday's meeting at the Framji Cowasji Institute referred mostly to the merits of the two resolutions of the A. I. C. C. which the meeting was convened to protest against and but casually to the question of discipline. At present the latter question is all-important, yet we must refer, however, briefly, to the A. I. C. C. resolutions, if only because they are believed by some to justify even indiscipline. Regarding the resolution which requires a Congressman to take the permission of the Provincial Congress Committee before starting Satyagraha, the Leftists complain that it thwarts mass struggle. But is it suggested that a Congress Committee must, without any discrimination, permit, as a matter of course, every act of Satyagraha by every Congressman? No Trade Union would permit a strike by its members without its approval. The Congress claims the same right about Satyagraha by its members. As regards the other resolution under protest, the Leftists contend that it deprives the provincial Congress Committees "of their right to exercise general supervision and control over the provincial ministries." But the Congress Legislative Parties are already there to supervise and control the ministries and there is also the Parliamentary Board to guide and control them; and a third controlling body can only create confusion. Indiscriminate Satyagraha and embarrassment of Congress Ministries have made these resolutions necessary; and, as Pandit Jawaharlal observes, the present indiscipline of the Forward Bloc "gives final justification for these resolutions."

Indiscipline

Assuming that the Leftists are aggrieved by the resolutions in question, that does not justify open defiance. Mr. Bose justified himself against the charge of indiscipline, as he had done before, on the plea that an aggrieved minority had the right to mobilise public opinion against the majority. We explained yesterday the limitations of this right even when claimed by Congressmen who have not accepted executive responsibility, and we also pointed out how in every organised institution the resolutions of a superior body are, and ought to be, implicitly obeyed by all subordinate bodies. Mr. Bose, while talking generally of the rights of minorities, did not attempt any justification specifically of indiscipline on the part of subordinate executive bodies and their office-bearers. Presumably he holds that these bodies and office-bearers are free to choose when they should obey their superior bodies and when they may not. If so, if every subordinate body and its executive officers are free to defy higher authorities, Mr. Bose may explain wherein is the difference between such a position and anarchy.

Plea For Delay

"Is it the view of the majority party," questions Mr. Bose, "that once a resolution is passed, it is to be binding for all time though a minority may have honest differences of opinion regarding the resolutions?" Not at all. Those members of the minority who are not members of any executive committee are free to carry on an educative propaganda respectfully. But those who belong to such committees, particularly office-bearers, if they have any regard for fairness, constitutional proprieties and decencies of public life, should first resign their offices before carrying on their propaganda. To retain the offices and use them as a vantage ground for defying higher authorities is unmitigated revolt, which none who cares for the integrity of Congress should countenance. The question is, therefore, asked what disciplinary action should be taken against those members of executive committees who have defied the decisions of the A. I. C. C. For the present we shall only say that some reasonable time must be allowed to pass before any such action is taken, so that those who may have been misled into indiscipline by the excitement of the moment may have time to see their error. We must also expect that disciplinary action should be taken only against executive committees and their members and not against other Congressmen.

Unreasonable Conditions

According to what seems to be an accurate report of an interview between the Diwan of Travancore and some leaders of the al State Congress regarding friendly negotiations for constitutional reforms, the Diwan has expressed his willingness to carry on negotiations on two conditions: first, that the State Congress should definitely give up any idea of civil disobedience as a weapon to be resorted to for the purpose of attaining political or constitutional ends; secondly, that no public leaders or bodies outside the State "should function directly as such or give directions or openly guide the policy of political organisations within the State." If the acceptance of these terms is a condition precedent to the very opening of negotiations, we do not think any negotiations worth the name are possible. The Diwan's conditions are unreasonable. Though conceivably the State Congress can do without the help of civil disobedience or outside help it cannot abjure either for all time.

As an argument against civil disobedience the Diwan said that it had now been "admitted by many eminent men, who guided the political destinies of several British Indian Provinces that, if civil disobedience continued, the Government would be compelled to take all such steps as were necessary to keep Law and Order." This is doubtless reference to the Congress Ministers' decision to use the normal law, whenever necessary, against civil resisters. But no Congress Minister has ever asked or would ever ask any person or body to abjure civil resistance for all time. Moreover, there is no analogy between an autonomous province and an autocratic State between a responsible Minister and constitutionally irresponsible Diwan. In an autonomous province civil disobedience is rarely necessary as constitutional agitation in the legislature may conceivably be enough to throw out an unwanted Minister. But as that is not possible in a State, civil resistance is necessary, if only as a last resort. As regards guidance or other help from outside, surely the State Government ought to judge the people's demands on their own merits. Demands, in themselves reasonable, cannot be vitiated by being inspired by persons outside the State.

Palestine's Reply To Britain

THE following is the reply given by the Arab Higher Committee of Palestine to the White Paper issued by the British Government on May 17, 1939.

Following the invitation extended by the British Government to negotiate on the Palestine problem, the Arab Higher Committee sent its delegation to London to represent the Palestinian Arabs. They hoped this time to find on the part of the British Government a real desire to ensure justice, which is essential for the establishment of permanent security and peace in the Holy Land.

The Delegation, bound by the fundamental rights of the Arab people in Palestine, had set out in a full spirit of conciliation and an earnest desire to find a solution which might put an end to the unhappy situation in the country.

Negotiations, in which delegates representing the Arab States participated, proceeded in London in an atmosphere of complete freedom and frankness. The Arab Delegates were able to procure, from the British representatives, recognition of their basic rights, but were unable to arrive with them at a practical solution which would lead to an agreement. The British Government had submitted certain proposals, to which they adhered tenaciously; and, as these proposals did not secure the fundamental rights of the Arab people, the delegates of the Arab States joined the Palestine Delegates in an unanimous refusal of those proposals.

After the return of the delegates, communication was resumed in Cairo between the Arab States' delegates and the British Government. The Arab States ultimately suggested certain amendments to the British proposals, but the British Government refused the suggested amendments and formulated their own policy for Palestine. They decided "to adhere generally to the proposals which were finally submitted to, and discussed with the Arab and Jewish delegations," and issued a White Paper, which was published in Palestine on the 17th May, 1939, in the form of an Official Communique No 2/39, defining that policy.

Upon perusal of the White Paper, the Arab Higher Committee issued on May 18 a brief statement expressing, on behalf of the Arab people their refusal of this policy as it did not satisfy Arab demands and did not differ from, but in certain respects fell short of, the proposals suggested at the London Conference, which proposals had been refused by the Palestine and Arab States' delegations. Soon after their perusal of the White Paper, the Arab States which had taken part in the Conference decided that they could not advise the Arabs of Palestine to co-operate on that basis.

★

The Arab Higher Committee now present their detailed reply to the said White Paper:

In para 18 of the White Paper it is said that "In framing these proposals His Majesty's Government have sincerely endeavoured to act in strict accordance with their obligations under the Mandate."

The Arab Higher Committee expresses its regret at this statement because it is this Mandate, and what it embodies of obligations prejudicial to Arab rights and Arab national existence, that is the source of their grievances. They believe that this statement has made the Arabs lose hope in the new policy, as it continues to arouse their fears and fails to safeguard their rights.

★

In para 10 of the White Paper, the British Government state that "the objective of His Majesty's Government is the establishment within ten years of an independent Palestine State in such treaty relations with the United Kingdom....."

The Arab Higher Committee expresses its appreciation for this declaration but regrets to find that the declaration, taken as a whole, does not in fact ensure independence, since it makes its realization subject to Jewish participation in the Independent State.

Sub-para (2) of para 10 of the White Paper continues by saying that "The independent State should be one in which Arabs and Jews share in Government in such a way as to ensure that the essential interests of each community are safeguarded."

Para 8 of the White Paper states, inter alia, that "It should be a State in which the two peoples in Palestine, Arabs and Jews, share authority in Government in such a way that the essential interests of each are secured."

Para 9 provides that: "The establishment of an independent State and the complete relinquishments of Mandatory control in Palestine would require such relations between the Arabs and the Jews as would make good government possible, etc."

It is already apparent that the Jews will intentionally abstain from participation in any state that is not Jewish, in order to hinder independence.

Moreover, independence is to be preceded by a provisionally fixed transitional period of 10 years; and, in spite of its long term, this period is not final in that "if, at the end of ten years, it appears to His Majesty's Government that, contrary to their hope, circumstances require the postponement of the establishment of the independent State, they will consult with representatives of the people of Palestine, the Council of the League of Nations and the neighbouring Arab States before deciding on such postponement." They reserve for themselves final decision in the matter. The word 'circumstances" is ambiguous, and it is always easy for the Government in power, and more so in the case of Palestine, to say that 'circumstances" do not allow the realisation of independence. Moreover, as long as the transitional period is not finally fixed, the Jews would have an additional weapon to use in hindering independence indefinitely.

In spite of the fact that the Covenant of the League of Nations recognised the right of Palestine to independence, and the Mandate was supposed to be a "transitional period," the British Government continued opposing the realisation of that independence until to-day.

Independence is the most sacred right and dearest aim of all nations. The Arabs of Palestine, who have suffered for it more than any other people insist upon a definite assurance that it will in fact be attained.

★

The British statement provides, prior to the establishment of the independent State, for a transitional period during which His Majesty's Government will retain responsibility for the government of the country.

In para 9 of the White Paper it is said that the growth of self-governing institutions in Palestine, as in other countries, must be an evolutionary process." But we have seen in the other neighbouring countries that the transitional period started with the establishment of a representative national government which took over at once most of the administrative and legislative functions. The Mandatory Government did not retain responsibility for the government of the country during such transitional period.

The case here is not so. No national government and no handing over of responsibility to

(Continued on Page 9, Col. 3).

THESE RAILS MAY FOIL HITLER

By Victor Calencu

(Our Balkan Correspondent)

It appears to be very little known in Western Europe and America that the entire strategic situation in the key area of South Eastern Europe was changed in 1938 by the completion of a single project. Throughout last year a feverish attempt was made to link the Soviet Ukraine with Czechoslovakia by railway through the Carpathians. Tens of thousands of Roumanian peasants worked two shifts a day throughout the spring and summer to complete this heavily guarded 200 miles stretch of steel rails.

* * * *

The attempt was successful. By the end of August a single track line was complete from Tiraspol beyond the River Dniester in Soviet Ukraine to Sighet on the Ruthenian frontier with Roumania. Since then the whole line has been double-tracked and wherever practical four tracks have been laid, so that large masses of troops could be moved rapidly from the Soviet border to Roumania's frontier with ngary behind whom stands the sinister Nazi power. From Valea Viseului, 15 miles from the Ruthenian frontier, there runs a branch line along a valley northwards through Ruthenia to join up with South Poland via the Jablonica Pass through which the Hunnish and Tartar invasions poured many centuries ago into Europe. Scars of shell explosions tell of the desperate battles here during the Great War, and more recently Hungarian tanks and machine-gunners forced their way through Ruthenia to the Polish border when Hitler seized the rest of Czechoslovakia last March. By this action Hungary seized the branch line which had been built to link up Poland with Roumania, but nevertheless the main rail head at Sighet still exists as an iron link with the vast Russian military power. The Bukovina railway, as it is called, has placed the U. S. S. R., with King Carol's welcome assent, in the front line of Roumania's defence. This is the real answer to those Nazi sympathisers who tried to use Roumania as a stalking-horse to prevent the Anglo-Soviet negotiations. It was said that Carol disliked any contact with Russia. Even three years ago this was true but ever since the militarisation of the Rhineland, Carol, who is one of the most astute minds in Europe, has recognised the path which Hitler was taking. In February, 1937, a £3,000,000 loan was floated for railway construction in the Bukovina, and although previously German rails have been imported for Roumania's railway construction, it became known in spite of strict censorship that all the new material for this line was of Soviet origin. Little as Carol and the Court like the idea of the Red Army moving through Northern Roumania, they like even less the alternative certainty of the Gestapo in Bukarest.

* * * *

A tremendous saying is attributed to Stalin in military circles here which are not corrupted by German intrigue and are determined to maintain our national existence. He is said to have remarked, "I am not interested in Russia, only in the world." If this is indeed the Soviet view the steel lines stretching out across our plains and piercing the Carpathians pointing towards the coming German power may yet prove to be one of the chief factors against which Hitler will shatter himself.

Frankly Speaking

Franco-Syrian Trouble

So the Franco-Syrian trouble, instead of subsiding, has grown more acute. The situation, in fact, is definitely critical as a result of the President's resignation and the suspension by the French High Commissioner of the Syrian constitution. The French are really reaping what, in solidarity with Britain, they have been recklessly sowing for a long number of years. It is possible that the French will suggest the cession of Alexandretta to Turkey as the cause of all this trouble. But they will be wrong. Alexandretta is, at best, an immediate provocation—and only one of many—for the outburst of the pent-up feelings of years. Syrians have long felt, and quite rightly, that they have been cheated and defrauded by the Allies of the last war even as the Palestinians have been. They have been shocked to discover finally that their aspirations have been sought to be humbugged into a so-called "Independence" which is a typical Imperialist dodge to deprive a subject race of its real rights. The added misfortune of French Imperialist tactics at this stage is that they are strengthening the hands of Herr Hitler.

The Contrast

Splendid news comes via Tokio from Japanese field headquarters on the Mongol-Manchukian front. The Japanese or at least their publicity officials have won a decisive victory against the Russians. As the Domei Agency claims, the Soviet-Mongol troops have had to beat a general retreat following an all night battle on the frontier. This victory recalls the historic achievement of the Japanese on the famous Changkufeng hill some time ago. And we have no doubt that the gallant Japanese drove away the Russians on Saturday last—even as they did on that occasion! Seriously, the fact is that the Japanese are very much harassed and, as we suggested some days ago, the Russo-Japanese quarrels are a blessing without a disguise for the Chinese. But what a contrast is offered by the Russian attitude in the event of the Japanese embarking upon any "monkey tricks" to that of the other Powers particularly Britain! The British are fast losing their interests and their prestige. But they dare not contemplate any action even half as drastic as the Russians unfailingly adopt and with effect.

Bengal Political Prisoners

About eighty political prisoners in Bengal having gone on a hunger-strike to secure the immediate and unconditional release of all old political prisoners, the problem of these prisoners has once again become acute. It may be remembered that they went on a hunger-strike last year but abandoned it on Gandhiji's intervention in the matter. Gandhiji was only partially successful in persuading the authorities to quicken the pace of their release and had to leave the matter in the able hands of Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose, Leader of Opposition in the Bengal Assembly and a member of the Advisory Committee appointed by the Government to scrutinise the cases of individual prisoners. But Mr. Bose's later resignation from the Committee seems to have caused some hitches. But presumably he knows best how he should move in the matter and Gandhiji has rightly advised the prisoners on hunger-strike to abandon their fast and be guided by Mr. Sarat Bose. Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, too, as President of the Bengal Congress Committee, is expected to take up the question seriously.

Passive Resistance Again

As was to be expected the Indians of Transvaal have decided to resort to passive resistance against the Asiatic Bill. That they have a real grievance is clear from the fact that all Indians, here and in South Africa, condemn the Act as subjecting Indians to humiliating racial discrimination and as being a breach of many pledges given to them in the past. Even Europeans in India condemn the Bill as tending to alienate millions of Indians at a time when the whole Empire is in danger. These facts and the helplessness of the Government of India have compelled the Indians in Transvaal to take their salvation in their own hands and resist the Bill peacefully. Congress sympathy has also heartened them and rallied waverers. So it is that a public meeting of 6,000 Indians has unanimously decided to launch passive resistance on the memorable day, August 1. All India wishes them success as they are fighting for the honour of their country as well as their personal interests.

TÊTE-À-TÊTE

WITHOUT COMMENT

MOSCOW, July 9.

Sir William Seeds, the British Ambassador, M. Naggiar, the French Ambassador, Mr. William Strang, special British Envoy, and M. Molotov, the Foreign Commissar, had a conference for 170 minutes to-day. Thus it was the longest since the negotiations began.—Reuter.

* * * *

Beg your pardon, however. We find that a news agency *has* already commented upon this item as follows: The interview produced no definite result.

Need one have said it?

* * * *

IN WHAT DIRECTION?

A Japanese field despatch claims a general retreat of the Soviet Mongol forces.

Do the Japanese artists mean Manchukuo-wards?

* * * *

"Marshal Chiang Kai-Shek, in a message to the world, denounces Japan for her violation of the League Covenant, the Washington Treaty and the Kellogg Pact.. . . . ."

—Press Report.

"Hush", agitatedly whispered the signatories, "not so loudly".

—Our Own Private Report.

* * * *

There is a feeling, says our Patna correspondent, that Subhas Babu has successfully dismembered the Congress Socialist Party.

This achievement is as nothing compared to what the leaders of the Forward Bloc—so far at least as it is possible for them—are heading for.

* * * *

The Bengal Hindu Sabha and the Bengal Provincial Hindu Sabha has, says a Calcutta message, decided to amalgamate into one body.

The rumour, however, is still unfounded that this amalgamation will subsequently join with the Provincial Muslim League so that both may eventually affiliate themselves to the new—Yes, you have got it.

* * * *

Nor is there yet any truth in the rumour that a well-known President of a District Congress Committee in Bengal has called for an all-Bengal demonstration against the anti-A. I. C. C. activities of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee and its distinguished President, Babu Subhas Chandra Bose.

The suggestion, therefore, that Subhas Babu is going to take action against the supposed D. C. C. President is merely problematical—so far.

* * * *

At a Muslim meeting of protest against the Property Tax, Government's alleged neglect of "awkaf" and charitable trust was unanimously regretted.

Many of us, on the other hand, have long been regretting the neglect of "awkaf" and charitable trusts by Muslim leaders.

But, naturally, in vain.

* * * *

WAS "THE THETIS" READY FOR ALL EMERGENCIES

Some Pertinent Questions

(BY PROFESSOR J. B. S. HALDANE)

—Headline.

And they are impertinent too.

* * * *

NOT A PRIZE HOWLER

(Perpetrated By the Junior Colleague on reading Krishna Hutheesingh's "Tragedy").

May you lose more lovely pairs of brand new shoes. Amen.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS

If there is nothing in a man opportunity never troubles him.

The usual board of arbitration between a bad boy and his father is a shingle.

No girl appreciates a lover who is unable to hold his own.

The average man who claims to be the architect of his own fortune never gets the foundation finished.

It is not always wise to tell all one knows, but it is well to know all one tells.

The road to ruin is kept in good repair at the expense of the travellers thereon.

Loyalty To Congress Won't Be Affected

"Leftist" Clarify Position In Event Of Disciplinary Action Being Taken

What will be the attitude of the Leftists towards the Congress if disciplinary action is taken against them for participation in the meeting convened by Babu Subhas Chandra Bose on Sunday evening to protest against certain resolutions of the A.I.C.C.?

This question is being discussed in Congress circles in view of a letter addressed by the B.P.C.C. to nine Congressmen in the city asking why they participated in the meeting against the instructions of the Congress President as also of the B.P.C.C.

"There will be no change in our attitude towards the Congress even though disciplinary action may be taken against us" said the majority of these nine Congressmen when approached by a representative of the "Bombay Chronicle." They added that they would continue to work for the Congress as they had been doing in the past.

Any attempt on the part of individual Leftists to come in the way of the masses joining the Congress would be condemned by the Leftist party as such.

B. P. C. C. LETTER TO 9 CONGRESSMEN

The Bombay Provincial Congress Committee has addressed letters to nine local Congressmen asking them as to why they participated in the meeting convened by Babu Subhas Chandra Bose on Sunday evening, in spite of instructions to the contrary from the Congress President and the B. P. C. C. These Congressmen include Messrs. K. F. Nariman, C. K. Narayanaswami, Rajaram Pande, and Dr. G. H. Adhikari, all of whom are members of the B. P. C. C. Mr. B. T. Ranadive who is a member of the Executive of the Dadar District Congress Committee. Mrs. Maniben Mulji, Secretary of the Mandvi District Congress Committee, and Mr. Shastri, President of the Dadar District Congress Committee.

Mr. V. B. Karnik and Mr. Mulraj Karsandas have also received similar letters from the B. P. C. C. as they happen to be Congressmen wielding influence.

The following is the text of the letter which has been signed by the General Secretaries of the B. P. C. C.:—

"It has been brought to our notice that, in spite of instructions both from the Congress President and ourselves, you participated in the protest meeting that was held yesterday at the Framji Cowasji Institute, to protest against resolutions of the A. I. C. C., at its last session in Bombay.

"We are told that you supported the protest by voting on the resolution adopted at the meeting. Before we proceed to recommend your name to the B. P. C. C. for disciplinary action, we want to give you an opportunity to deny the charges if they are not correct. You will therefore kindly let us know as early as you can, whether you participated in the meeting as alleged or not."

The B. P. C. C. has also addressed a communication to the Congress President seeking his advice as to the extent and nature of the disciplinary action to be taken.

The Provincial Congress Committee will meet in the last week of July to consider the matter.

THREE MEN CAN SAVE SITUATION

Call To Jawahar For Lead

BOMBAY, July 10.

Sjt. Achut Patwardhan, Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia, Mr. M. R. Masani and Mr. Ashok Mehta have issued the following statement:—

"The events of 9th July have brought things to a head in the Congress organisation. While the disastrous possibilities implicit in the situation were by no means hidden from some of us, we must confess that it was not realised when the Left Consolidation Committee was formed how soon the situation would deteriorate to the extent it has done. The drifting apart of the two sides needs to be checked immediately.

"We are convinced that there are three men in the country to-day who can, if they assert themselves, save the situation. They represent all that is finest among Congress workers who hold socialist and militant nationalist views. They are Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Acharya Narendra Dev and Mr. Jayaprakash Narain.

"Pandit Jawaharlal's last statement, while undoubtedly sound, is purely critical. What is needed now is for an alternative course of action to be placed before the large number of people who to-day for lack of any other lead that inspires enthusiasm are drifting with the Forward Bloc.

"If Pandit Jawaharlal, Acharya Narendra Dev and Mr. Jayaprakash Narain get together and speak and act together, we believe that the large part of even those who call themselves 'Leftists' will rally round them.

"What is equally important if not more, is a large number of those who to-day are reluctant to identify themselves with either faction and are consequently finding it difficult to function and serve the Congress, would be able to pull their weight in the direction of sanity.

"We realise that this may mean for our comrades a break with some of those with whom they have recently been associating. We feel, however, that what they themselves have at heart will be much better served by the course we have indicated than by their participating till the bitter end in any war of attrition among Congressmen".—United Press.

PREPARED TO TAKE CONSEQUENCES

Subhas Bose On Disciplinary Action

(From Our Correspondent)

POONA, July 10.

"I am fully prepared to take the consequences as they will betray their weakness," announced Mr. Subhas Bose referring to disciplinary action being taken against him for organising the All-India Protest Day when he

(Continued on page 11.)

World Achievement.

Weeds And Wheat

There is much talk in South Africa to-day of the possibilities of manufacturing a new fibre which comes from weeds, and from Canada comes news of a new wheat known as Regent. Both pieces of information may have far reaching results.

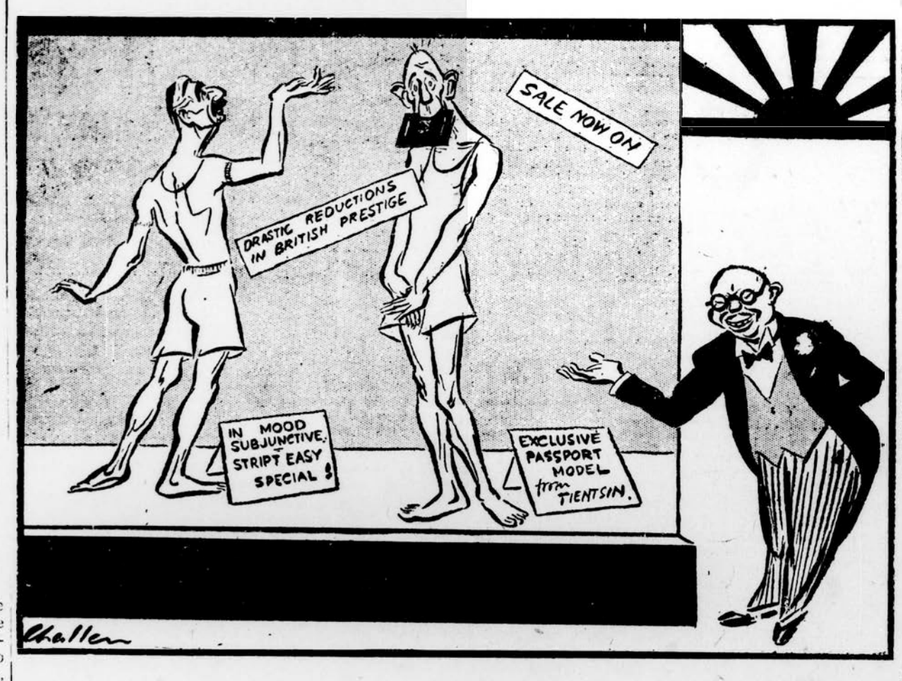
The inventor of the fibre-from-weeds process is a chemist who is at present lying in hospital. He is suffering from paralysis, and there seems little likelihood of his ever benefitting from the wonderful discovery he has made.

It seems that he found a method of using a weed which grows abundantly in the Union. Properly treated, it can be made to produce a fibre which is an excellent substitute for cotton. It is said that the new process may revolutionise the textile industry of South Africa. The fibre, which is produced very cheaply, can be used alone, or with a mixture of cotton; and there is every chance that it may give rise to a new industry.

In Canada farmers are writing for supplies of Regent wheat. Produced by the Cereal Division officials at the Dominion Research Laboratory in Winnipeg, and cultivated on Canada's Central Experimental Farm at Ottawa, the wheat is claimed to resist the serious disease of stem and leaf rust which in the past have played such havoc with crops almost white unto harvest.

Regent it is stated, also resists the disease known as smut. What is more, large quantities have been milled in England, and the tests have proved so satisfactory that Regent seems to be admirable from every point of view, certainly a wheat which Canada may well grow abundantly.

At the moment only about 12,000 bushels are available but if the demand continues there should soon be hundreds of thousands of tons of it.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Challen

"HON GENTS' VELLY SMART!" —*Tribune*

British Property Set Fire To

Latest From China Front

CHUNGKING, July 10.

Chinese reports allege that the British Mission property in various towns of Shansi had been set fire to and destroyed, as a part of Anti-British campaign in North China sponsored by the Japanese. It is also alleged that many Chinese Christians were arrested and executed.—Reuter.

60,000 Japanese Take Part In Demonstrations

TOKIO, July 10.

SIXTY THOUSAND PERSONS PARTICIPATED IN AN ANTI-BRITISH RALLY AT KOBE AND PASSED AN ANTI-BRITISH RESOLUTION WHICH WAS CABLED TO MR. CHAMBERLAIN, LORD HALIFAX AND SIR CLARKE KERR.

SIMILAR MEETINGS WERE HELD IN OTHER TOWNS.—REUTER.

JAPANESE SOLDIER FIRES ON BRITISH GUNBOAT

TIENTSIN, July 10

A Japanese soldier ashore fired on the British gunboat 'Saxon' in the Hai River here "Shen Sampan" was trying to hitch her up to a lighter which it was towing. A man in the Sampan and two Chinese members of the crew of the 'Saxon' were wounded.—Reuter.

MORE SOVIET-JAPANESE CLASH

TOKYO, July 10.

Further big claims have been made by Japanese field despatches from Manchukuo-Mongolian frontier. The Air Force claims to have shot down further 28 Soviet-Mongol 'planes, only one Japanese 'plane failing to return to the base.

It is also claimed that the Japanese after fighting their way across Marshland and Sanddunes between Khala and Holsten rivers are now in sight of their objectives. It is asserted that Soviet-Mongol forces are in full retreat following the loss of Mornor and Balshagal heights.—Reuter.

Japanese Claim To Have Shot Down 59 Soviet Aircraft

TOKYO, July 10

Japanese field dispatches claim that 59 Soviet and Outer-Mongolian air-craft were shot down over Khala River today. One Japanese machine failed to return to the base. The Japanese claim to have driven back the Outer Mongolian forces and captured fifty tanks and armoured cars and a large number of heavy guns. Outer-Mongolians suffered heavy casualties the Japanese reports add.—Reuter.

HUNGARIAN BOMB THROWN AT RUMANIAN MAYOR

BUCHAREST, July 10.

A BOMB THROWN AT THE RUMANIAN MAYOR'S HOUSE IN THE VILLAGE HALMEI ON THE HUNGARIAN FRONTIER SERIOUSLY INJURED THE MAYOR. IT IS ALLEGED LOCALLY THAT THE BOMB WAS MANUFACTURED IN HUNGARY.—REUTER.

CROP OF INCIDENTS IN DANZIG

Troops Arrive On Former Czech-Polish Frontier:

WARSAW, July 9.

German troop reinforcements have arrived on the former Czech-Polish frontier according to Teschen reports which state that barbed wire entanglements 20 to 40 yards deep are being erected 200 yards from the frontier.

NAZIS ATTACK POLISH WORKERS

The Polish press reports two incidents from Danzig firstly a Polish Railwayman is alleged to have been attacked and beaten by four uniformed Nazis near Schoenwarling. The man was rescued by fellow Railwaymen.

Secondly, it is reported that Gestapo in Danzig arrested and sent to a German Concentration Camp 12 workmen from the Schichau Wharf where arms were landed recently.

PLOT TO WRECK EXPRESS TRAIN

It is revealed that a German was shot dead while attempting to escape from a Polish Police Officer who was arresting him at Stavograd on the Polish Side of the Frontier. The officer has been arrested.

It is also revealed that an attempt was made to wreck the Koenigsberg-Berlin Express on a lonely stretch of the track outside Tcheff.

Bolders were placed on the permanent way and only the quick-witted guard saved the train.

The Poles describe the attempt as German provocation while the Germans declare that it was another outrage against Germany.—Reuter.

HAVELOCK ELLIS DEAD

LONDON, July 10.

The death has occurred of the well-known writer Henry Havelock Ellis.—Reuter.

(Born in 1859 Henry Havelock Ellis though engaged in his early career with teaching in New South Wales returned to England and qualified for the medical profession but did not practise for a long time. He turned to Scientific and literary work and was author of a number of books on psychology, sexology and allied subjects.)

EXPROPRIATION OF OIL PROPERTIES

Mexico To Pay Foreigners' Interests Within 10 Years

MEXICO CITY, July 10.

Mexico intends to pay foreigners for their interests in the expropriated oil properties within ten years, declared President Cardenas.

He said that 20 per cent. of the funds from the sales and exports of petroleum had been placed in a reserve account.

The President welcomed new foreign investments, but investors must comply with Mexican law.—Reuter.

RIBBENTROP ON HOLIDAY

BERLIN, July 10.

Herr von Ribbentrop left Berlin on a holiday which he hopes will last for several weeks. He has gone to an estate near Salzburg. He has been in poor health lately.—Reuter.

CHAMBERLAIN'S DANZIG STATEMENT

(Continued from Page 1.)

derata accompanied by a press campaign, the Polish Government realised that they might be presently faced with a unilateral solution which they would have to resist with all their forces. They had before them the events which had taken place in Austria, Czechoslovakia and the Memel land.

Accordingly, they refused to accept the German point of view and themselves made suggestions for a possible solution of the problems in which Germany was interested.

Certain defensive measures were taken by Poland on March 23 and a reply was sent to Berlin on March 26.

I ask the House to note carefully these dates. It has been freely stated in Germany that it was His Majesty's Government's guarantee which encouraged the Polish Government to take the action which I have described.

But our guarantee was not given until March 31. By March 26, no mention of it had even been made to the Polish Government.

NOT A LOCAL ISSUE.

Recently, occurrences in Danzig have inevitably given rise to fears that it is intended to settle the future status by unilateral action organised by surreptitious methods, thus presenting Poland and other powers with a *fait accompli*. In such circumstances any action taken by Poland to restore the situation would, it is suggested, be represented as an act of aggression on her part and if her action is supported by other Powers, they would be accused of aiding and abetting her in the use of force.

If the sequence of events should in fact be such as it is contemplated in this hypothesis, members will realise that the issue could not be considered purely a local matter involving the rights and liberties of Danzigers which are incidentally in no way threatened, but would at once raise graver issues, affecting Polish national existence and independence. We have guaranteed to give our assistance to Poland in case of a clear threat to her independence which she considers it vital to resist with all her national forces and we are firmly resolved to carry out this undertaking."

NO ATMOSPHERE FOR IT.

I have said that while the present settlement is neither basically unjust or illogical, it may be capable of improvement. It may be that in a clearer atmosphere, the possible improvement could be discussed. Indeed Col. Beck himself said on May 5 that if the Reich is guided by two conditions, namely, peaceful intentions and peaceful methods of procedure, all conversations are possible. In his spech before the Reichstag on April 28 Herr Hitler said that if the Polish Government wished to come to fresh contractual arrangements governing their relations with Germany, he could but welcome such an idea. He added that any such future arrangement would have to be based on an absolutely clear obligation equally binding on both parties.

His Majesty's Government realise that the recent developments in the Free City have disturbed the confidence and rendered it difficult at present to find the atmosphere in which reasonable counsels can prevail. In the face of this situation, the Polish Government remain calm and His Majesty's Government hope that the Free City with her ancient traditions, may again prove, as she has done before, that different nationalities can work together when their real interests coincide. Meanwhile, I trust that all concerned will declare and show their determination not to allow any incidents in connection with Danzig to assume such a character as much constitute a menace to the peace of Europe." (Cheers).—Reuter.

GAP NARROWS DOWN

Paris Reports On Moscow Talks: More Suggestions From Soviet Govt.

PARIS, July 10

From the reports in French diplomatic circles, it appears that Saturday's and Sunday's talks in Moscow revealed narrowing down of the gap between the two points of view.

It is considered probable that talks will continue for some time. —Reuter.

FURTHER SUGGESTIONS FROM SOVIET

LONDON, July 10

In the House of Commons, Mr. Chamberlain stated that the British and French Governments had sent further general instructions to their representatives in Moscow who had now had two further conversations with M. Molotov. Certain further suggestions had been made by the Soviet which were now under consideration.—Reuter.

NEUTRALITY OF BALTIC STATES

LONDON, July 10

In the House of Commons asking to give an assurance that no Sovereign State, contrary to its will, shall be included in any non-aggression pact entered into by Britain, Mr. Chamberlain stated that it was the general policy of His Majesty's Government to maintain respect for the integrity of all Sovereign States. In particular, they were aware of the desire of Finland and the Baltic States to preserve their independence and neutrality and this was also the objective of His Majesty's Government.—Reuter.

FRESH ANGLO-TURKISH TREATY

Provisions For Co-operation In All Spheres; France Too To Be Included

ANKARA, July 9.

The fact that a treaty is in course of preparation providing for Anglo-Turkish co-operation in all spheres was announced by the Foreign Minister, Mr. Saraioglu, in the Grand National Assembly. Details of a long term agreement to include France are also being worked out. The recently signed declarations with Britain and France did not mean any change in Turkey's fundamental policy of "Peace at home and abroad" but "If any attempt should be made to sell us peace at a higher price than war we shall show we also know how to fight and gain victories."—Reuter.

Why Not Tyrol Solution For Danzig?

LONDON, July 10.

In the Commons the Marquess of Clydesdale suggested that Mr. Chamberlain should approach Herr Hitler and Sgr. Mussolini with an indication that methods adopted to settle the problem in South Tyrol by the removal of the German population to Germany might be employed in settling Danzig and Tunisia problems respectively.

Mr. Butler declared that Lord Halifax was unable to form any view whether this suggestion was applicable to the problem of Danzig and Tunisia.—Reuter.

ARCHBISHOP ON ISSUE OF DANZIG

LONDON, July 10

It seemed inconceivable that the peace of Europe should depend upon the affairs of a single city which surely should be capable of reasonable adjustment by negotiation, declared the Archbishop of Canterbury at the Canterbury Diocesan Conference.

The Archbishop of Canterbury added that they must remember that the importance of Danzig lay not in its own affairs, but in that fact that might happen there might show whether or not another of those cases of wilful and forcible aggression was to occur which, if they were to remain unchallenged, would shatter all hopes of international order and peace.—Reuter.

Jawahar's Peace Mission

Stresses Urgent Need Of Amicable Solution Of Indo-Ceylonese Issue

ALLAHABAD, July 10.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has issued the following statement to the Press:—

"For sometime past various friends in Ceylon have been suggesting to me to visit Ceylon and help in so far as I can in finding a solution for the present Indian problem there. Ceylon has always attracted me and I would gladly have availed myself of this opportunity to visit that beautiful country.

"But I was unable to entertain any such proposition for various reasons, chief among them being my preoccupation with very importatnt matters in India. I could not easily leave India even for a few days at this critical stage. Apart from our national problems which demand constant attendance, the international situation has been such that requires the utmost vigilance on our part. The outbreak of war or any big crisis in Europe would have immediate repurcussions in India and it would be inevitably necessary for us in India to take immediate steps to give effect to our policy.

"Because of this it was exceedingly difficult for me to think of leaving India at this stage. But when this matter came up before the Congress Working Committee Mahatma Gandhi asked me to visit Ceylon and the members of the Working Committee pressed me to do so. They felt the importance and the urgency of the problem in Ceylon and they desired earnestly that every attempt should be made to find an amicable solution of it.

NEED FOR URGENT SOLUTION

Under the circumstances I could not say 'No' to Gandhiji and the Working Committee and later when the A.I.C.C. passed their resolution directing me to visit Ceylon it was a command which I could not disobey.

I have undertaken this task in no lighthearted spirit because I realise the difficulties of it. But I am heartened by the goodwill that my mission had already received from the Sinhalese and the Indians alike. It would be a calamity at any time if we fail to find that amicable solution. More specially at this time of world crisis it is urgently necessary tha tall of us should compose our internal troubles and prepare ourselves for the trials to come.

I am deeply grateful for the many invitations I have received from a wide circle of friends in Ceylon. I have been asked to address various meetings and attend various functions. I am eager to renew my contacts with Ceylon and her hospitable people and I should like to attend these functions. But I have very few days to spare and cannot allow business for which I am going to suffer by spending my time over other functions. I hope, therefore, that those friends who have invited me will appreciate my position and excuse me. If I have opportunity later to attend any function I shall gladly avail myself of it."—United Press.

EX-PREMIER EXPELLED FROM GOVT. PARTY

BELGRADE, July 10.

The Prime Minister M. Tsevtkovich was elected President of the Government Party by the Yugoslav Radical Union, while the ex-Prime Minister M. Stoyadinovitch and eight other Deputies were expelled from the Party.

The expulsion decision was taken owing to M. Stoyadinovitch criticising Government's negotiations with the Croats.—Reuter.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE

(Established 39 years).

INDIA'S FUTURE DEPENDS ON EXPERT SALES-MANAGEMENT, BANKING, INSURANCE, COMMERCE AND JOINT STOCK COMPANY EXPANSION.

ASPIRING STUDENTS OF COMMERCE should therefore give all attention to study of SPECIALISED COURSES such as SALESMANAGERSHIP (A.I.S.M.A.); INSURANCE MANAGERS (A.C.I.I.); BANK OFFICERS (C.A.I.B.); REGISTERED PRIVATE SECRETARIES (F. Inst. P. S.) and GENERAL COMMERCE COURSE (L.C.C. and D. COM. I.M.C.) for which there is an unlimited FIELD and advantageously combine either COMPANY SECRETARIAL (F.C.C.S.) or ACCOUNTANCY (R. A., A.A.I.A.) Course though the last two represent crowded professions

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Cloth Merchants' Alternative To Sales Tax

Abandon Licenses In Favour Of Certificates And Collect Annual Fees On Basis Of Turnover To Realise Amount Needed

A well-attended meeting of those engaged in the cloth trade was held on Monday, at the Mulji Jetha Market Hall, to protest against the taxation policy of the Bombay Government.

Mr. Devdas Madhavji Thakarsi presided over the meeting.

AMBIGUOUS RULES

The President, in the course of his speech, observed that rules and regulations, under which the Sales Tax would be collected would create a lot of confusion. He considered the licensing system as calculated to hamper their business activities and further more as derogatory to their position. It was unwise of Government to impose licensing conditions, under which trade in liquor, tobacco and other intoxicants were carried on, on the large scale trade in piecegoods.

The rules regarding the collection of the Property Tax and the Sales Tax on piecegoods were so unjust as to fall heavily on a particular part of the mercantile community and would lead to the disruption of the presidency's trade. Instead of taxing speculative dealers, who made enormous profits through speculative dealings in shares, and differences in prices of cotton, seeds, silver, etc., Government adopted an unjust and destructive policy towards a "bona fide" trade as the cloth trade.

READY TO PAY QUOTA

The President further said that cloth dealers would be glad to contribute their quota so as to help Government in their efforts to make good the loss of revenue, caused by the policy of total prohibition, provided such contribution was collected under conditions which were consistent with the dignity of their trade.

ISSUE CERTIFICATES

The President appealed to Government to rescind the licensing conditions and issue a note asking cloth merchants to get their names registered and obtain certificates, so that Government could find out the number of dealers in the cloth trade. He did not think that piece goods dealers would object to the imposition of an annual fee on them in proportion to the volume of their trade. In this way Government would be able to realise the expected amount without the cloth merchants having to come under the operation of the tyrannical rules.

The President further urged the Government to consider the fact that cloth produced in areas outside the Bombay Presidency proper, would compete successfully with the cloth manufactured in Bombay and Ahmedabad, as the former had no Sales Tax, thus leading to the diversion of trade from Bombay to other parts of India.

RESOLUTIONS PASSED

Mr. Purshottamdas Damodardas moved a resolution which expressed the strong disapproval of the cloth merchants towards the present taxation policy of the Bombay Government, which was unjust and likely to impose a heavy burden on a particular part of the mercantile community. The levy of the property tax and the Sales tax on the "bona fide" trade in piecegoods had created an apprehension of a great harm being done to the principal trade of Presidency leading to general depression. The resolution strongly urged Government to drop the taxes.

Another resolution adopted at the meeting urged Government, if they were determined to levy the Sales Tax, to revise the taxation rules so as to remove confusion and ambiguity. It further suggested that Government should cancel the licence system, get the mercantile firms registered and issue certificates, without any conditions, charging an annual fee, so as to realise the full amount of the Sales Tax. Such fees should be levied on a graded system on mills, wholesale merchants, retailers and hawkers.

Mr. Narotamdas Keshavlal, Mr. Purshottam M. Kapadia and others also spoke on the occasion.

A Short Story

'CLIPPED'

By JAMES FREEMAN

This is one of the strangest murder stories I have ever heard.

A man named Tinklington was run down by an automobile drive by a man named Quint, and killed. The state made inquiries. It wanted to know whether the killing was purely accidental.

Quint, naturally, claimed that it was. Tinklington had been an ice cream vendor. He had a small refrigerator rigged up on rubber-tired wheels, and he had a tricycle rigged behind so he could propel the refrigerator about the streets.

Tinklington had a regular beat. He went up Main street at 9 o'clock in the morning, turned right at Pleasant street, turned left and went over the Pleasant street bridge, and followed the River road until he came to the end of the row of apartment houses.

The crash had occurred at the north end of the Pleasant street bridge. Quint claimed that Tinklington was out in the middle of the street where he shouldn't be.

"I couldn't help hitting him," he said. "No one could under the circumstances."

"Can you prove neglect on Tinklington's part?" the state wanted to know.

"I can prove that a lot of other people were annoyed at the careless way he was always driving that cart of his." Quint said. "Why, there have even been pieces written about him and published in the papers."

The state was interested. At its request, Quint produced three newspapers. In one there was a letter in the forum column written by a person who signed his name "R.N." complaining about the way a certain ice cream vendor operated his car and warning the vendor to watch out he didn't get clipped. In a later issue of the same paper was another letter of similar nature signed by a "Mrs. Carson."

In a third paper Quint showed the state a paragraph in a column written by the paper's leading columnist which stated in part: "..... The ice cream vendor who crosses the Pleasant street bridge every morning about 9-30 had better be careful. Some day he's going to get clipped."

The state read these items and pondered. Obviously, Tinklington was at least partly at fault. But the state wanted to be sure. So detective Asa Oakes was assigned to the case.

Detective Oakes first called on the columnist and asked him questions. The columnist thought hard, but finally had to admit he

Detective Asa Oakes was assigned to the case.

couldn't be of much help. "I don't remember the item at all. I write so many....."

"Do you remember seeing the ice cream vendor crossing the bridge?"

"No. Someone probably mailed the item in to me. I thought it was good stuff and used it."

The detective talked with the columnist some more, then called at the editorial department of another newspaper.

"Yes" the editor told him, "we keep the names and addresses of all the people who write to the Forum and who sign only initials. If they don't send in their names we don't publish their letters."

They checked and found R.N., was a Mr. Nason living in a suburb. They found that Mrs. Carson lived in another suburb.

Oakes called at Mr. Nason's home and learned that Mr. Nason had gone to California and wouldn't return for a month. He called on Mrs. Carson, and Mrs. Carson claimed she never wrote any such letter.

Then Detective Oakes went to the district where Quint lived. He made inquiries and he found that Tinklington also lived in that district. He learned also that over a year ago Quint had almost gotten married. But something happened to stop it at the last minute. He learned that Quint and the girl had been seeing a lot of each other lately.

Detective Oakes asked many more questions, but discovered only that Tinklington and Quint were ostensibly good friends.

Then Detective Oakes returned to headquarters and issued a warrant charging Quint with the murder of Tinklington.

The state was interested and impressed, especially so when, after Oakes had had a long talk with Quint Being no hardened criminal, Quint broke down and confessed to the crime.

The facts of the case are as follows: Tinklington had stolen Quint's girl, and Quint had sworn to get revenge. He knew that first he must pretend friendship for Tinklington. Then he began planning. During the year that followed he laid his ground work. He wrote the letters to the newspapers, signing the initials "R.N.", and "Mrs. Carson," because he had seen those signatures used and he knew the paper, having the real names in file, would publish the letters. He didn't sign any name at all when he wrote to the columnist. Then he called the attention of several of his friends to the fact that Tinklington was negligent in driving his cart. He figured those friends could and would testify later if necessary. Then Quint deliberately ran down Tinklington, making it look like an accident and hoping he had killed the vendor.

The word "clipped" was the key to the state's suspicion. It appeared in two of the three published newspaper items. And when Detective Oakes called the columnist's attention to the word, the columnist stated emphatically that he had never used that word in all his writings, and probably never would use it because he didn't like it.

In The Corporation Chamber

(By Our Special Correspondent)

After a long time one had the privilege of listening to a debate at the Corporation, which made some contribution to the record of that august municipal institution. It was a somewhat heated debate, one of the few in which there was a strong conflict of opinions between the majority party and the Muslim League Opposition. The subject of discussion was an Urdu text-book, which the Muslims claimed was most unsuitable for the purpose for which it was intended.

One of the better speeches of the day was delivered by Dr. Choksi, who pointed out that this was the first time that a communal conflict had arisen since the coming into power of the Congress majority and therefore, the matter should referred to a special committee consisting of four members of the majority party and four of the minority.

* * * *

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta was disappointing. His speech, which referred to the relevancy of previous speakers, was not very relevant itself. One does not think it is so important that every speaker should speak with a view to convince Mr. Jamnadas Mehta. Also one feels that when Mr. Jamnadas is so keen on order being preserved when he addresses the House, should extend the same courtesy, when his colleagues are speaking instead of having loud discussions in a hall, in which the Press already find it difficult to follow the debate. As the Mayor rightly said: "This is no place to talk." Also one notes with regret that Mr. Jamnadas after making his speech should not have remained in the Hall to hear the others.

* * * *

The Mayor must be congratulated on the way he conducted a somewhat difficult debate. He is beginning to get a grip over the House and one notes with great satisfaction that he uses the hammer with great restraint and to much greater effect than he did before. One would like to suggest to him, however, that in the interest of the public, who can only read of Corporation matters through the press, some more suitable arrangement should be made, whereby the Press can follow the debate more easily. The Press sit behind the bulk of the speakers and often much of what is said never reaches the Press benches. There is also much talking going on between members, who may not be interested in the resolution, which is being discussed. But the Press is interested and because of the chattering cannot hear a single word. It would be very satisfactory if the Mayor would enforce the rule, which exists in all legislative bodies that no talking should be allowed on the floor of the House. A strict enforcement of this rule is necessary and one feels that the Mayor should be firm on his ruling in this matter. It would be appreciated by all concerned.

* * * *

Mr. Mathuradas Tricumjee strikes one as being ably suited to be the leader of the House. He has that absolutely calm manner of speech, that sincerity, that reasonableness which compels the respect of his party and his opposition. He is very unassuming and very well-informed. He speaks only when necessary and usually has something constructive to say. His example is worthy of emulation, particularly by Mr. Jamnadas Mehta.

One noted with pleasure the genial personality of Sir H. P. Mody appear and disappear like a fantasy that was brief but cheerful. He was content to take a quiet back seat in a House in which he is the Leader of the Opposition, but his point of view is right in that he does not want to intrude unnecessarily on questions on which he does not feel so deeply. One looks forward to more debates of this kind.

Subhas Champions Gradual Prohibitionists

SOLICITUDE FOR PARSIS IN TRADE: SCARE OF MIGRATION FROM BOMBAY PORT

BOMBAY, July 10.

"Prohibition by stages is a feasible scheme. It will make both the public as well as the Excise Department experienced in the task of handling problems arising out of the enforcement of Prohibition. Moreover, it will be financially a success and it will release for the nation-building activities that portion of the revenue derived from extra taxes like property tax, sales tax, etc."

Thus observed Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose in the course of a statement in the Prohibition Scheme of the Government of Bombay.

"Speaking generally", Mr. Bose continued, "I may say that the motives actuating the Bombay Government are quite laudable, but the methods they have been hitherto following or intend following in future in connection with the problems of the property tax and the sale tax are neither scientific nor conducive to the end they have in view. The Finance Minister in Bombay in his last budget speech made a statement to the effect that the taxable capacity of the people had already reached its maximum. If this official's statement be correct then extreme care and caution should be exercised before any further taxes are levied.

"The defects in the Prohibition Scheme are more than one. If the scheme succeeds, then Bombay will become a dry island in a wet area. But this is an impossible achievement. The result that will actually follow will be that consumption of liquor, etc. will increase by leaps and bounds outside the dry area. Illicit distillation will increase and there will be a rush of men to the wet zone every evening and particularly during every week-end.

Bombay is a maritime area. Consequently, the duties of the Preventive and detective staff in Bombay will be considerably heavier than in other areas going dry. Bootlegging will be an acute problem for Bombay because there is the sea on one side and a broad hinterland on the other.

NEED FOR GOODWILL.

Apart from geographical problem, there is the psychological problem. Prohibition is a measure of social reform and no social reform can be successfully brought about without winning the general approval and goodwill of the people who are affected by it. The fact that consistent opposition is being offered by some influential sections of the community shows that the Government have not yet been able to carry with them the approval and goodwill of the people in general.

WHY THIS DISTINCTION?

Mahatma Gandhi did the right thing when he opined that Prohibition should not be forced on Europeans in India because they did not believe in it and it would amount to coercion to force it on them. The same principle of non-violence should be applied to Asiatics and Indian people as well both in theory and in practice. Why should we force Prohibition on non-Indian Asiatics, who do not believe in it, if we do not force it on Europeans? It would be wrong to make a distinction between Europeans and Asiatics in this respect either in law or in actual administration. So far as Indians are concerned, we should first bring them round to our view before forcing Prohibition on them by one stroke of the pen. I welcome whole-heartedly the prohibitionist propaganda that is now going on in Bombay and I hope it will continue uninterrupted.

PLEA FOR GRADUALISM

Now turning to the economic side of the question, I may say that it is difficult to approve of a method which involves the sudden imposition of an additional tax of over a crore of rupees on Bombay alone in order to make good the loss of Excise Revenue. With millions of half-filled stomachs, with hundreds of thousands dying every year of preventible diseases and with 92 per cent of our people still unable to read or write, I consider it no part of statesmanship to raise additional money by heavy taxation, not one rupee of which would go towards the better filling of stomachs or saving human lives or making our people more literate. I am, therefore, inclined to think that the introduction of Prohibition by stages is the more appropriate and scientific method. This would not involve heavy taxation for financing prohibition, would save a portion of the taxable capacity of the people for future requirements and would not involve a sudden change in our national economy.

CASE OF PARSIS

No body who has eyes to see in Bombay can fail to be impressed with one important aspect of the Government policy. It unfortunately happens that one small community in Bombay which for many years past has been extensively engaged in the liquor trade, is being directly affected by this policy. The Parsis are a small but influential community. Who does not know of the many beneficial institutions and activities which have been brought into existence and conducted by them? The overwhelming majority of the community have been opposing this policy and, as a minority community, the Parsis are entitled to be heard. I understand that the Parsis are apprehensive that the sudden launching of immediate and total Prohibition in Bombay will throw into the streets a large number of families and would prejudically affect the income of the Charity Trusts many of which are for the benefit not of Parsis alone but of the Indian community in general.

Besides the Parsis, the Muslims of Bombay are also affected by the programme. While they are not opposed to prohibition on principle, they have objection to the 10 per cent. property tax, which is required for financing prohibition. It is urged on their behalf that the 10 p.c. property tax subjects them to exorbitant taxation as compared with their population and they resent being taxed in order to force non-Muslims to abstain from drink.

MIGRATION SCARE

The effect of prohibition on our general economy is of greater consequence than even its effect on the Parsi or Muslim community. To give a small instance, a large number of hotels and restaurants will be badly hit and may have to close down. Not only will their owners suffer less, but the employees will also be thrown out of employment. It is not impossible that migration from the prohibited area to outside places may take place and the importance of the port of Bombay may also be affected. The fact is that while piecemeal introduction of partial prohibition is possible, piecemeal introduction of total prohibition is next to impossible."

Concluding Mr. Bose hopes that the Bombay Government and those interested in the above problems will give some consideration to the suggestions and views mentioned above. If the Government adopt his suggestions he makes bold to say that "we shall carry the whole of Bombay with us in our work of social reform."

—United Press.

"Strip-Teases & Tientsin"

A correspondent writes:

Even after making adequate allowance for the humorous effect of 'I cover the Town' one is not sure what is meant precisely by this phrase occurring in the paras published in the 'Chronicle" on the 10th instant:—

Confidentially they are still playing strip-tease in Tientsin. And to Mr. Chamberlain's great horror the matter is still "not clear."

But it would undoubtedly be interesting to point out that 'strip-tease' and 'hot strip-tease' is a figure of the burlesque in some of the North American States—a local variation of cabaret movies and cafe dansant to masses of male humanity cut off tragically from the company and even sight of women.

The audiences at the performance of this type of not too common burlesque, so typical of the bleak industrial districts in this trans-Atlantic region, find in it a necessary and welcome release from the martyrdom of enforced male isolation and there is nothing about this release mechanism of the sneakish perversion, the hypocrisy, the camouflage, of the terribly inhibited and washed out (libidinously speaking) bourgeoisie.

The 'tease' walks on to the stage and performs the strip act under conditions that differ from state to state according as police regulations based on popular prejudices differ. Many of the women who are engaged for this acting are persons of irreproachable personal morals and respectability as judged by the rigid bourgeois standards. Some of them are devout Roman Catholics who never miss their early mass and it is not surprising that like most women who, under the conditions of spiritual degradation, human exploitation and human misery that an industrial capitalist 'civilisation' produces, adapt themselves with the moving heroism and courage that the woman-nature with its inherent sense of realism makes possible to practise. The hot-strip girl is the nearest approach to the modern symbol of the madonna walking towards her calvary.

As far as I can see apart from our opinion of Mr. Chamberlain's politics, there is no meaning in referring to 'strip-teases' in connection with the Tientsin incidents of personal indignities inflicted by the Japanese soldiers on Englishmen and Englishwomen. What is more, these acts of brutalism certainly insignificant in comparison with acts of sadistic and fiendish rapes on Chinese women and wholesale butchery carried out in North China—can only produce disgust. These acts are an outrage on human dignity and we see in the poor Englishwoman who was insulted not an Englishwoman but, first and last, as 'woman' to whatever race or country she may belong. To express unqualified condemnation of these shameful acts is a duty we owe primarily to ourselves who take pride in the fact, despite our political slavery, that we carry on the heritage of a highly developed civilisation and its highest values.

SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA CONCERT

Excellent Rendering Of Beethoven

An exclusively orchestral programme excellently rendered under the able baton of Mons. Craen drew a packed house at the C. J. Hall yesterday evening in spite of the inclement weather.

The concert commenced with the familiar "Titus" overture, a composition in which Mozart seems to have successfully brought about fusion between Teutonic grandeur and Italian warmth and delicacy. The contrasting racial musical instincts were distinctly rendered by the softer notes of the flute and oboe and the fuller notes of the full orchestra with the woodwind and brass very prominent. Beethoven's Symphony No. 6 in F. (The Pastoral) formed the central item on the programme. Though in the characteristic Beethoven style, there was something fresh and natural about it that seemed to have a greater affinity to Wordsworth's poems than to any other musical composition. Comments on the brilliant composition or on the balanced and perfect execution are unnecessary, but passing reference may be made to the combined harmonious effects of the violins, clarionets and horns particularly in the second movement and in the Finale; a melodic, pastoral dream of the finest texture is hardly an adequate description.

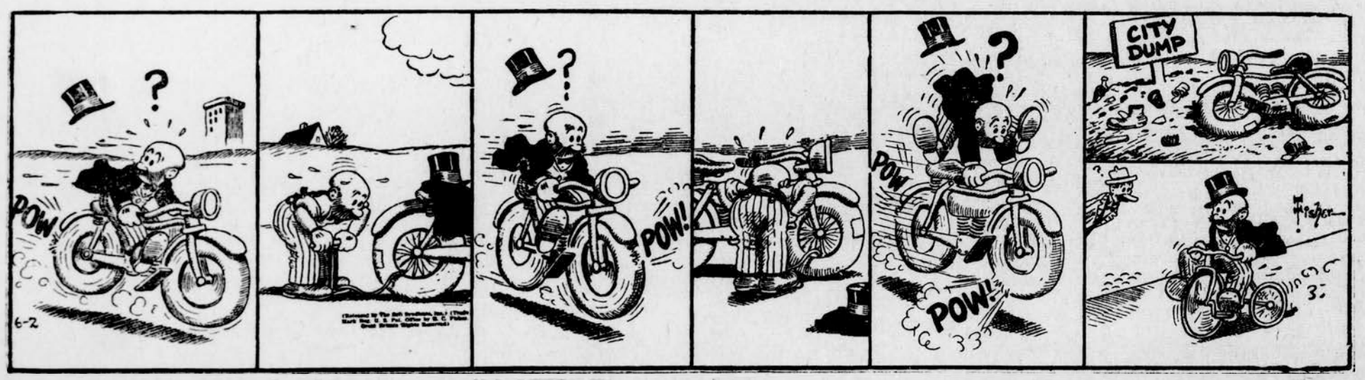
Sibelins' Tone Poem 'Finlandia" needs no description, but the orchestra's rendering of it on this occasion was an improvement on its past performance, the drum being very effective.

Chabrier's "Gwendoline Prelude" and "Marche Joyous" provided some sparkling and bright music, and, as anticipated, gained popular applause, but Rimsky-Korsakov's "Introduction" and "Wedding March" with its almost racy passages proved a prime favourite. The oft murmured complaint that music at these concerts is heavy and high-brow could hardly apply to the second half of the programme, which, if any thing erred on the lighter and more popular side.

PATNA, July 9.

The "United Press" understands that the Government of Bihar have sanctioned an annual recurring grant of Rs. 6,000/- to Rajendra College, Chapra and a non-recurring grant of Rs. 7,000/- for the library etc.—United Press.

MUTT AND JEFF—In Springtime a Young Man's Thoughts Turn to Love—and Tire Troubles — By BUD FISHER



ARTHUR GREENWOOD ON INDIAN FREEDOM

(Continued From Page 14)

is learning to be polite about the Russians themselves. In this connection I will tell you a small story. Recently at the Russian Embassy a Nazi official tried to be funny and sarcastic about the Soviet Union. He talked to one of the Russian diplomats in a somewhat disparaging tone. The Russian promptly replied: 'Now, now, don't think that you, an amateur, can insult Russia in this town. Russia is accustomed to be insulted by experts here'."

WAR OF DICTATORSHIP BILL.

Referring to the Government of India Amending Bill, Miss Wilkinson declared it was nothing but a War Dictatorship Bill in India. "If war comes," she continued, "the heavy hand of British centralising dictatorship will come down on India, through the new Act, and India will be used to supply fodder and men and material as in the last war. I believe that if we are going to get into this war—much as we all hate war—we shall be in the position of standing against one of the foulest kinds of dictatorship that this world has ever seen. Some of you may not believe but it is true of dictatorship in India as well. When Nehru was here and expressed his attitude on the European situation—I find it has not changed in one degree—in relationship to Indian fredom we agreed with him, as we agree now, that it is India alone who shall choose what she should do in the event of a war. India that can choose will no doubt be inevitably against despotism, against tyranny, against racial discrimination, and against Nazi horrors. But, Nehru said, India must be free to choose her path. That is essential. I am one of those who hold it as a conviction that only free men can fight for ideals of free men but those who are not free cannot fight for free men. I don't believe that Chamberlain, Horace Wilson, Montagu Norman Gang—and what a gang it is!—is earnestly pursuing a policy of peace when I see it is the same gang which is responsible in introducing a new Bill to fetter further the little freedom that the people of India enjoy."

"These are not easy days for politicians" said Mr. Arthur Greenwood, acting Leader of the Labour Party in the House of Commons, "but I regard it as a great privilege to be here to welcome a fellow-socialist. Socialism is one of those creeds which irrespective of race and creed unites peoples of the world. That is the fundamental of Socialist philosophy. We find something in it that will unify the whole human race to whatever country it may belong. I feel far more at home with a Socialist anywhere than with Mrs. Neville Chamberlain. That is why I am here and glad to welcome this comrade from India who stands firm for the principles that are dear to her and equally dear to us in this country."

EXPLOITING OVER PSYCHOLOGY.

Dealing with the India Amending Bill, Mr. Greenwood prophecised that at the present moment that Bill which is in the archives and in the pigeon holes of the House of Commons will remain there. "It is a Bill," he declared, "which is meant to exploit the war psychology, it is a bill intended to impede the freedom of Indian people it is a bill to create difficulties for the Indian people in fighting for their freedom. I dislike it—yes, I dislike it intensely and if it never appears before the House of Commons I shall be only too glad. I don't see how this furtive bill, produced by this government of muddle and fumble, going to appear in the House because it will be opposed by the whole progressive section of the House which is demanding peace bloc. In these days when great issues are hanging in balance, those who believe that every one should have the right to think and act freely must look upon this bill as a peace of atrocity committed by the Chamberlain Government. I remember how I used to speak on public platform—how we were always defending attacks on our own liberty and our democratic freedom. I also remember how we attacked by people for pointing out that the democratic freedom that we enjoying is imperfect and had many shortcoming. But we must also remember how the British Empire is built. It is built upon murder and plunder. History tells us this naked truth and history cannot be altered, though human views may alter. What democracy we have in this country—and there is some, though it is far from complete—we mean to keep at whatever cost, we mean to keep that measure of liberty which the workers of this country have won by their own efforts. It carries with it an important implication. It is this. Where liberty of other people is assailed, we must see that they are not deprived of it. When freedom and liberty are taken away in other countries, it makes us more determined to preserve our liberty and assist other people to win greater liberty. Freedom and everything connected with it is being challenged to-day.

LIBERTY—GREATEST TREASURE.

"I hear rumours to-day about a war breaking out to-morrow; I don't know. All I know is this; that British Labour—ever ready to try and understand the problems of other peoples, to understand the problems of the German people—would if the challenge came, stand and fight. I never thought that I should have to use words like that. But there are greater things than life itself, and one of them is liberty. If the worst should happen democracy will win. If democracy wins the victory in the west, it will be a final and lasting victory, and once it is won it must be given to all the peoples of the world. There are people whom I honour, who have conscientious objection to the use of force. But, apart from them, the rest of us, who hate the use of force, who lothe brutality, are prepared if need be to fight to keep liberty alive in this country. I assure you on behalf of my party that if we are prepared to keep the flame of liberty alive in this country and keep it burning all the time, we are equally determined to keep the flickering lamp of liberty burning in other lands where it is challenged, and particular in lands where it has not shown out sufficiently. The problem of India comes nearer to our heart ever closer. For, we are fighting to-day a common battle of freedom and therefore the proposal on India will meet with unanimous resistance of our party not merely on its merit but for this very reason of defending what little freedom and liberty you possess. We are also convinced that wherever liberty looks like threatened, liberty here also will be threatened."

DEMOCRACY V. DICTATORSHIP.

In conclusion, Mr. Greenwood said: Whether we can achieve our historic mission depends upon two things:—1 Maintenance of secured peace and 2 maintenance of free institutions. Therefore our party has to stand aside in building up a common socialist front. You cannot build it up in an atmosphere of dictatorships. There must be freedom and liberty. Therefore we had to direct our attention to affairs overseas. We know that if our hopes cannot be fulfilled, the hopes of millions and millions abroad cannot be fulfilled. We are prepared wherever liberty is assailed—wherever even smaller freedoms are challenged. I want to say in all sincerity the whole Labour Movement will stand by it and defend it. We are sincere and we do want people of India to have the right to determine the way they prefer to live—the right that is challenged in Europe to-day. The struggle between democracy and dictatorship is the supreme problem to-day. Although you have more difficulties than we face them you have set your feet on path to freedom. Whatever mistakes we may have made in the past, we, of the Labour Movement, seeing the challenge of dictatorship to freedom, are more determined not to merely to keep our liberty but to do our best to preserve and increase even small liberties of other people."

After a speech by Mr. Zilliacus, in the course of which he asserted that it will not appeal to democrats and internationalists that the British Government is preparing a bloc of freedom loving people so long as it attempts to coerce India through the proposed India Act Amending Bill, Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya addressed the gathering.

In the course of her speech, she gave a detailed account of the Congress work in India and the attitude of India towards international problems. She referred to the Congress resolution on foreign affairs and asserted that only a free India, left free to choose her course, will come to the help of Britain if she decided earnestly and genuinely to defend freedom, democracy and peace. She agreed with Mr. Zilliacus that the British Government having had an international Munich was now attempting to achieve an Imperial Munich over India in the form of the India Act Amending Bill.

PALESTINES' REPLY TO BRITAIN

(Continued from Page 6).

such government are contemplated. The matter does not go beyond the appoinment of some Palestinian officials, in the existing system of Government who would be subject to the same rules and conditions as other officials, and who would be responsible in everything to the High Commissioner and the Colonial Office.

The appointment of these Arab and Jewish officials will take place in proportion to their respective populations. Among the Jews, however, a large number still retain their foreign nationality. (Why should these foreigners be included, and so give the Jews a disproportionate share in the public offices of the country? Moreover, the increase in the number of Palestinians, who will be placed in charge of department depends on "circumstances." The ambiguity involved in this is liable to hinder such gradual increase.

And finally, "consideration will be given to the question of converting the Excutive Council into a Council of Ministers....." but without giving authority to this Council, and without a definite assurance at this juncture that such conversation will take place.

Assuming that a Council of Ministers was in fact constituted, the share of the people of the country in the national Government, even in the last stage of the transitional period, would be less than that accorded to the neighbouring countries at the start. Consequently, we are unable to hope for the approach of the end of the transitional period and the realisation of independence, because such independence is made dependent on "circumstances" and is made subject to the consent of the British Government.

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Sec 5 of para 10 of the statement states that "His Majesty's Government make no proposals at this stage regarding the establishment of an elective legislature.....and should public opinion in Palestine hereafter show itself in favour of such a development they will be prepared, provided that local conditions permit, to establish the necessary machinery.

In linking this vital subject with "local conditions" and with "public opinion." and in failing to describe the "necessary machinery" or the scope of its powers, there is intentional ambiguity likely to raise obstacles to the creation of representative government in the future, or alternatively to bring into being an incomplete system which would not meet the desires of the people.

Para 8 of the White Paper says: "His Majesty's Government are charged with the Mandatory authority to secure the development of self-governing institutions in Palestine. Apart from this specific obligation, they would regard it as contrary to the whole spirit of the Mandate system that the population of Palestine should remain for ever under Mandatory tutelage. It is proper that the people of the country should as early as possible enjoy the rights of self-government which are exercised by the people of neighbouring countries....."

The British Government, who governed the country for more than twenty years ignoring its right to independence and self-government, now admit their past mistake, but do not seriously attempt to correct it. They mention the neighbouring countries as an example but fail to give Palestine anything like the regime operative in those countries during their transitional period.

The Arabs of Palestine insist upon the immediate establishment, within a reasonable transitional period, of a national Government that would assume power, that would have a constitution formulated by an elected National Assembly, and that would enter into treaty relations with Great Britain with the object of ending the Mandate. Participation in the said Government would be proportionate to the number of Palestinian citizens in the respective populations.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

CONGRESS ACCOUNTS

Kripalani's Lette To P. C. C's.

The fixing up of a financial year for purposes of accounting, regulation of expenditure by the preparation of periodical budgets, despatch of periodical returns to the A. I. C. C. and the maintenance of a cash book, journal and ledger are some of the instructions embodied in a note prepared by the All-India Congress Committee Office and circulated to the various Provincial Congress Committees for their guidance.

A covering letter by Mr. J. B. Kripalani, General Secretary of the A.I.C.C., addressed to the Provincial Congress Committees along with the note refers to the Conference of the Secretaries of the Provincial Congress Committees which met at Bombay on June 28, where it was decided that a uniform system of accounts be adopted by all committees.

The letter adds, "at present our accounts in several Provincial Congress Committees let alone their subordinate committee's are in a very unsatisfactory and disordered state. This is highly derogatory to the prestige of our great organisation.

The A.I.C.C. meeting at Bombay adopted constitutional changes with a view to purge the Congress of irregularities and corruption that have of late crept in. The systematic keeping of accounts will be a step in the same direction. To this end, we have prepared some notes with regard to the maintenance of accounts for your guidance.

I may further remind you of what I said at the Conference that for the better keeping of your accounts and those of your subordinate committee, it is necessary that you employ at least one whole-time internal auditor for your province.

This will diminish financial irregularities to a great extent. We also suggest that our committees should carefully frame their budget and sanction expenditure. A small accounts sub-committee may be formed for the purpose."—A.P.

BENARES STATE TAKES ACTION

Sec. 144 Withdrawn: Politicals To Be Released

BENARES, July 9

Following suspension by the Congress of Satyagraha in Benares State the order under Sec. 144 forbidding meetings has been withdrawn.

The resident of the Council of Administration, Benares State, has issued a communique in this connection in the course of which he says:

"The Council of Administration received a letter from a member of the Benares State Congress War Council, dated, July 7, in which it was stated that the War Council had decided to suspend the Satyagraha movement and to advise the people of Chakia District not to defy any order illegally On July 8 the Council received further communication from the State Congress Committee to the effect that acting on advice, they had suspended their Satyagraha.

As the Council believes that there is now further apprehension of a breach of the peace the existing order under Sec. 144 in Chakia District (Benares State) is therefore withdrawn and the necessary steps to effect speedy release of the prisoners are being taken.—A.P.

C. P. SOCIALISTS SURPRISED

NAGPUR, July 10.

Under the joint auspices of the 'Forward Bloc,' Students' Federation and Congress Socialist Party a public meeting was held yesterday at Chitnis Park with Mr. Kedar in the chair. About 1000 people attended. Dr. Khare was announced as a speaker. He attended the meeting to address; but on the objection raised by the C. S. P. and the Students' Federation he was not called to address. Messrs Ruikar, Kedar and Dandekar addressed the meeting. Resolutions protesting against the A.I.C.C. decision were passed.

After the meeting the C. S. P. and Students' Federation issued the following statement. "We were surprised to read Dr. Khare's name being included by organisers as a speaker for the All-India Protest meeting. This was done without our knowledge and Mr. Ruikar didn't inform us that Dr Khare will be one of the speakers. We think that these tactics on the part of the organisers of the local 'Forward Bloc' are highly detrimental to the spirit of the Left United Front and likely to harm seriously the cause for which the entire Left is fighting to-day.

"The above incident cannot but make us feel that the local 'Forward Bloc' is started mainly with the sole object of bolstering up the discredited Khare group and not with a view to furthering the interest of revolutionary nationalism in the Congress. We, therefore, take this opportunity to warn the local 'Forward Bloc' that if they choose to repeat the tactics in the future it will be impossible for us to co operate. We draw the attention of Subash Babu towards these tactics."

SUBHAS' GUJARAT TOUR

Reception Plans

(From Our Correspondent).

AHMEDABAD (By Mail).

A very well attended meeting of about 40 different organisations of the city including the Congress Socialist Party, Radical League, Student's Organisation, Labour Organisations, etc., was held under the presidentship of Mr. Jivanlal Vrajlal Desai Bar-at-Law to decide the programme for the reception of Subhas Babu.

A Reception Committee was formed with Sjt. J. V. Desai as President; Dinkar Mehta and Jamietram Pandya as Vice-Presidents, Ranchhod Patel, General Secretary; Bhogilal Gandhi, Dasharathlal Thaker, Joint Secretaries; Bachubhai Dhruv, Treasurer; Babu Patel, G.O.C. and a committee of about 40 representatives of the different organisations of the city.

The programme for the arrival of Sjt. Bose will be fixed on the 16th when a procession will start from the station and pass through the main parts of the city. Meetings of students, citizens and workers will be addressed by Sjt. Bose. During the day Sjt. Bose will receive addresses of welcome, etc.

DOHAD'S PLANS FOR RECEPTION

(From Our Correspondent).

DOHAD, July 9.

Sjt. Subhas Chandra Bose is commencing his Gujerat tour from this District. At a meeting of the Dohad citizens held this morning a representative committee has been formed to make arrangements for the reception of Mr. Bose. Mr. Naginlal G. Shah has been elected as its President and Mr. Ramanlal Sheth as Secretary. Mr. Kamalashanker Pandya, the Secretary of the Gujerat Congress Socialist Party has drawn up a full programme covering all the taluquas and Mr. Bose has telegraphically approved of the programme.

The Godhra municipality has resolved to present him with a welcome address and a requisition has been sent by the members of the Dohad municipality for the same purpose. If rains do not tamper with the approved programme, Sjt. Bose will address the first meeting at Haalol and then address crowded meetings on the 15th at Kaalol, Godhra, Jhalod, Limbdi, Freelandgunj and Dohad. He will then leave for Ahmedabad.

Mass Innoculation In U. P.

LUCKNOW, July 10.

Fifty thousand persons are to be inoculated against cholera in Lucknow within the next ten days. Upto now, although all the public health officers have been employed in inoculation, only 5,528 persons have received preventive treatment.

This is regarded as "grossly inadequate".

The Ministry of health, in a note to the Director of Public Health suggests mass inoculations at various centres with the help of private medical practitioners.

The need for house-to-house visits by women doctors for inoculation of the, Purdah women is treated in the note, which advises the Department to allot definite areas to the doctors engaged in preventive treatment.

The Ministry has also advised the Department to enlist the help of both official and non-official agencies, in persuading people to come to the inoculation centres in large numbers.—A. P.

Legal Action Against Hitavada?

(From Our Correspondent)

NAGPUR, July 10.

Reports are current in Ministerial quarters that the C. P. Government are contemplating legal action against the "Hitavada", the English organ of the Servants of India Society in the province.

The paper is edited by Mr. A. D. Mani, Member of the Servants of India Society.

Karachi, July 9.—The river Malir is threatening to change its course, thereby depriving the city of its water supply which is already inadequate. This has caused great concern among the municipal authorities.

A proposal has been made to construct a groyne to stop the change of its course.—United Press.

FAIR AT BARSI

Prevention Against Cholera

(From Our Correspondent.)

BARSI, July 5.

Pilgrims from various places came down to Barsi on their way to Pandharpur for the Ashadi Fair. The municipality had taken effective measures against the spreading of cholera. Some instructive pictures regarding the source of cholera and its prevention were shown to the public.

Sarvahita Sahitya Mandal

ESSAY COMPETITION.

The Sarvahita Sahitya Mandal, 9 Watershed Buildings, Teppakulam P. O., Trichinopoly, invites essays in English, Tamil or Hindi, in about 750 words on "My conception of God or the Prime Cause" or "My aim in Life." Any person of any caste or creed can compete. One or more prizes for merit will be given to each group of competitors according to age (1) below 16 (2) between 16 and 20, 21 to 25 and so on besides consolation prizes in some shape or other for all non-winning competitors. There is absolutely no entrance fee, but every competitor is requested to contribute his mite without deciving his own conscience. This however will not prejudice the judges.

Competitors may further submit a volley of "Questions and Doubts" on economical, social, religious, moral, intellectual, cultural and philosophical problems of life.

The last date for the receipt of essays in our office is 5th August 1939.

Those who are willing to work for our cause are requested to communicate with us.

'BHAMBURDA' TO BE CHANGED TO "SHIVAJI NAGAR" STATION.

(From Our Corresponden.t)

POONA, July 9.

The G. I. P. Railway authorities are understood to have agreed to change the name of the Bhamburda station to that of Shivaji Nagar station from August 1, 1939, and to have communicated this decision to the Poona City Municipality.

It may be recalled in this connection that the Poona Municipality very recently renamed the Bhamburda suburb as "Shivaji Nagar", and had requested the railway authorities to effect a similar change in the name of the station adjoining the suburb.

U. P. MINORITY PROBLEM

(From Our Correspondent.)

MEERUT.

It is reliably understood that the Meerut District Congress Committee has, in pursuance of the instructions issued by the U. P. Provincial Congress Committee, decided to collect statistics regarding the minorities communities in the district. It has sent a circular letter to all the subordinate Congress Committees under its jurisdiction requiring them to furnish the district with the names of persons who interest themselves and can work for propagating the cause of the minorities. The various committees have been directed to consult such persons and let the district know as to how they can be helped in their work either by publishing the literature or by arranging tours of lecturers and influential persons or in any other way.

CONGRESS & MINORITIES.

The Circular also requires information to be collected regarding the number of persons of the minorities on various Congress Committees together with the offices, if any, they hold. It is also required as to how many persons of such communities are four anna Congress members.

The District Congress after collecting informations will furnish the Province with the information required by the Provincial Congress.

It is stated that much information is being collected from every district in the Province. The newly established Mass Contact Department of the Provincial Congress after receiving informations from all the districts will launch an extensive campaign for bringing the minorities into the Congress fold.

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"*The swelling from ankles to thighs has entirely gone, and I can do a full day's work, keeping on my legs all day.*"
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"*The stinging sensations I used to get in my left arm and leg (Arterio-Sclerosis) are quite gone, and my general health is much improved.*"
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FIELDS AND FACTORIES

World Parliament Of Labour

I. L. O. Director's Annual Report

By Herbert Tracey

The economic and social consequences of the period of armed peace in which we live are emphasised in the report of the Director of the I.L.O. presented to the 25th session of the International Labour Conference now sitting at Geneva. This is the first report of the new Director, Mr. John G. Winant, who takes the occasion to review the history of Organisation since its foundation 20 years ago. When the Washington Conference met in 1919 it was starting to use a new and untried instrument. To frame international conventions not by the traditional diplomatic procedure but in tripartite discussions between representatives of Governments, employers and workers, was something entirely new.

RESEARCH AND DISCUSSION

Year by year since 1919, the delegates of some 50 States have met in a World Parliament of Labour to set up standards of working conditions to which the nations of the world have been invited to conform. Since its foundation 63 conventions have been adopted and 839 ratifications received. These conventions are not the arbitrary result of theory, but the product of laborious research, comparison and discussion.

DANGER OF REARMAMENT

Dealing with the work of the last year, the report emphasises the social consequences of the speeding up of production, the concentration of energies on non-productive activities, the diversion of groups of the population to military service, the decrease of the supply for labour relative to the demand, the rapid increase in public budgets and recourse to loans to meet military expenditure, the inflationary effects of such policy, and an inevitable tendency towards a rise in the cost of living. Rearmament cannot continue at the present rate of acceleration, says the Report without eventually absorbing so much of the national income of many countries as will prove intolerable. "A point may come when defence expenditure will cause actual starvation in the lower income groups."

A general international settlement may intervene before this point is reached. The report, however, urges realisation of the fact that even in this case most countries in the world will have to face the tremendous problems of readjustment to a peace-time economy. The machinery of the I.L.O. will be of immense value in facing these difficulties, and the Director expresses regret that economies necessitated by the withdrawal of certain governments from the Organisation has resulted in a reduction of the Office staff. "We cannot spend what we have not got, but eliminating useful people and curtailing services at this time, in my judgment is not wise policy".

BUDGET

The total budget of the I.L.O. for 1940 is 9,090,000 Swiss francs, or just over £400,000. The Director has no hesitation in saying that this is inadequate to allow the Organisation to meet the calls made upon it. He urges the delegates to the Geneva Conference to press their Governments on returning home to maintain contribution "on a level that will permit us more adequate and completely to serve them and the people whom they represent."

Reviewing economic conditions, the report points out that for the first half of 1938 most countries felt the ill-effects of a continued downward trend in business which began about the middle of the preceding year. In a number of countries, the Governments by the middle of 1938 had adopted "depression policies", the effect of which was seen in an abrupt upswing of industrial activities over a wide area and a stimulating effect on world economy. Towards the end of the year, however, industry and trade especially in the western world began to mark time. The LL.O. index for world unemployment covering 15 countries showed a percentage for 1938 of about 11½ per cent. as compared with 10 per cent in the previous year.

PRODUCTION INDEX

There was a fall in the production index. In the case of the United States this showed a set-back of over 35 per cent between the middle of 1937 and the middle of 1938. Similar indications of recession were visible in the case of Great Britain. Subsequent measures taken to reverse the business trend in the United States particularly brings into view "the far more difficult problem of maintaining stability once a period of prosperity has been attained".

A new turn has been given to the economic situation by the need for concentrating efforts on national defence. During the recession of 1937-38 the problem presented was mainly one of getting unemployed people back to work. It is now a problem of increasing output of a specific kind—that is armament production. In many countries now the concern is not so much about the demand for labour as of its supply. Although the total number of unemployed is still considerable, there are shortages in certain special occupations which make it necessary for labour and materials engaged for peace time activities to be transferred to preparations for war. Warning is given that the widespread tendency for cutting down consumption may result in an actual reduction of living standards.

HOURLY WAGES

In every country, except Germany, and recently Japan, real hourly wages were maintained at a level above that of 1929. In spite of every obstacle the movement for shorter working hours has extended. It is closely linked, the report suggests, with certain permanent elements in industrial organisation—the increase in productivity achieved by technical processes, and the speeding up of living and working conditions which make indispensable longer rest periods and a shorter working day. But the problem of reducing hours of work must be faced this year, the report indicates, under even more complex conditions than in the past.

POSTPONING ACTION

The 1935 Conference endorsed the principle of the 40-hour week. Application of the principle is one of the questions before the Conference this year. But as a result of consultations with Member Governments the general consensus of opinion appears to be for postponing world action for the present. It is added, however, that the attainment of a shorter work week remains a permanent problem of social and economic policy. Its realisation will be one of the great additional benefits that will be assured to workers when nations agree to a just and stable peace.

The rapidity with which the movement towards paid holidays has spread is emphasised in the report. In 1920 there was only one country which had adopted legislation providing paid holidays for wage earners. In 1925 there were five, in 1930, seven, in 1935 fourteen and in 1939, twenty-three. Less extensive laws have been adopted in fourteen other countries conferring paid holidays on certain classes of workers. Collective agreements provide them in the United States, Britain, Canada, and the Netherlands, they are the subjects of collective regulation in Germany; and are established by arbitration awards in Australia and New Zealand.

DISTRIBUTION OF NATIONAL INCOME

An interesting chapter in the report deals with the distribution of national income. Computations are given, based upon a common unit of measurement—that is, the average amount of goods and services, purchasable by one dollar in the United States during the period 1925-34. These computations show that the United States and Canada head the list, with an average income per occupied person of nearly 1,400 dollars. Britain, Switzerland, New Zealand and Australia, are credited with average incomes around the 1,000 dollar level, and so on down to an average income of between dol. 400 and dol. 300 in such countries as Greece Finland, Hungary, Poland, Latvia, to the low point of dol. 120 in China.

These estimates show, says the report, that the great mass of mankind still live in a state of intolerable poverty from which they cannot be raised until there is a secure basis for peace in the world. The richer countries are those which make the fullest use of machinery and modern technique. With modern methods of production, access to raw materials and a ready market for their goods, it is possible for peoples at present sunk in poverty to attain a civilised standard of life. But this can only come about as a result of co-operative action to clear the channels of international investment and trade.

40-HOUR WEEK IN FRANCE

Trade Union Centre On Govt.'s Latest Decrees

(IFTU). Plenary powers having been granted to the Government by Parliament until the 30th November, 1939 (the Chamber must ratify these powers before the 31st December, 1939) a series of decrees were promulgated. These concerned, among other things, the speeding up of labour in the armaments industry and consequently an increase in hours of work in industries concerned with national defence, i.e., an increase in the amount of overtime that may be worked.

EXCEPTIONAL CIRCUMSTANCES

In the beginning of the decree concerning overtime it is explicitly stated that these steps have only been taken because of "exceptional circumstances," and will last only until the 30th November. These regulations apply to all State factories as well as all private firms as are executing State orders for National Defence and those factories "who are working in the interests of National Defence of which a list will be drawn up either by the Minister of Labour, the competent Minister or, if delegated by them, by the Prefets." In the above factories and trades "the number of weekly working hours is provisionally established—if necessary—at 60 hours." If additional hours of work prove necessary these may be "authorised by the Minister of Labour." In certain cases already provided for in former decrees the possibility of reducing hours of work has been kept in mind.

OVERTIME?

Article 3 explicitly states that all hours of work over and above forty hours "are to be regarded as overtime and to be paid for as such." Payment has been fixed at 10 per cent for the first 45 and 5 per cent for hours over 46. Employers must report the number of overtime hours worked every month to Labour Inspectors. With regard to the regulation of the labour market employers are strictly forbidden to engage workers from the above mentioned factories and trades unless they had already been dismissed. If employers working for National Defence wish to engage workers they must inform employment offices at least eight days beforehand.

Article 5 stipulates that employees in works working mainly or exclusively for public interests, shall be bound by the same collective agreements as apply to those employed in the same work in private factories.

Article 6 declares that all order or commissions affecting directly or indirectly National Defence, must be verified "so that the State will benefit from the economies which will result from this decree."

IN ARMAMENT WORKS

In another special decree regarding the speeding up of armaments the principle is laid down that "production affecting National Defence is to be given priority of all other productions." A former law and decree already lays down that an order coming from a third party or from a foreign government may not be executed without the permission of the State." The recent decree says in this connection that the preferential treatment of orders may only be given in the case of a vital emergency. This preferential treatment may be granted after a careful verification of the circumstances, by a ministerial decree.

The first article of the decree states explicitly that all works which execute State orders must give preferential treatment to the special request of the Minister of War, to any State orders "thus holding up partly or completely and production for private customers they may have in hand, and to carry out no new orders for third parties without authorisation."

T.U.C. RESOLUTION

In a resolution unanimously adopted with regard to this problem, the French Trade Union Centre (C.G.T.) declared that it could not understand how the Government could grant such powers without apparently considering what excessive rights were being given to employers. In present circumstances there are many reasons to fear that employers will abuse these rights and thus increase unemployment at the expense of the country's economy and finances. It is emphasised that the CGT never hesitated to agree to a reasonable overtime policy with the proviso that "as many as possible of the available unemployed should be taken on, production should be organised and co-ordinated so that all working hours would be productive and not the occasion to avoid the responsibility of the cost of an intolerable waste of State funds." It was also stressed that the employees should not be the only ones called upon to make sacrifices, while employers are given the opportunity of increasing their profits. Present circumstances demand equal sacrifices from everybody; this is not made clear in these decrees. On the contrary, it may be said that the only State commercial agreements of which the cost may be diminished are those where reductions in salaries may be effected by the submission to the above-mentioned collective agreements.

A view of the first Session of the Anjuman-ai-Wattan which was held at Quetta recently.

LATTHE OPENS COLLEGE AT BELGAUM

Chance For Linguistic Divisions Complementing Each Other's Work And Contributing To The Advance Of The Province As A Whole

(From Our Correspondent)

BELGAUM, July 10.

Declaring open the Secondary Training College at Belgaum to-day Hon. Mr. A. B. Latthe, Finance Minister to the Government of Bombay, stated that the institution was not meant solely for the Kanarese speaking districts, but meant also for the Marathi districts. The existing number of Kannad High Schools in Kanarese districts, he said, did not justify any attempt to confine the College to Kannad speaking teachers. Proceeding Hon. Mr. Latthe hoped that the institution would be a worthy model of how people speaking two languages should cultivate friendship and a spirit of mutual assistance.

The Hon. Mr. Latthe said:—

I am very glad to be here this morning to declare the Secondary Training College open. It is a matter for congratulations to you and to the people of Karnatak as a whole that to-day they are having one more college amongst them. I hope it will not be long before you get an Ayurvedic College, which will be yet another step in the educational progress of this part of the country. Since a few months back Government as you are aware have started a committee for carrying on research work in the Kannad literature and history. The centre of the committee's activities is located in Dharwar. All these are sure signs of the expansion of educational activity in the Bombay-Karnatak and I congratulate you upon them all.

LINGUISTIC DIVISIONS.

You will remember that in announcing the reopening up of the Deccan College in the Legislative Assembly, I stated on behalf of the Government that our aims in matters of higher education were to develop the three linguistic divisions of our province as independent units complementing each other's work and contributing to the advancement of the province as a whole. Government have been steadily pursuing that goal in so far as present conditions permit.

The cause of higher education is one in which the educated and generous public must take the initiative. Most of the efforts made in this part of the province were undertaken by Government themselves. I hope that the example of the K.L.E. Society in starting a College in Belgaum on the principles of self-sacrifice and self-help will be followed more widely and that the goal we have all in view of a complete system of higher education in the Bombay-Karnatak will be soon attained. I look upon this College—upon the College I am to-day declaring open—as a part of this bigger plan and therefore feel great pleasure in being given the opportunity to associate myself with its opening to-day.

In the addresses of Mr. Belvi and the Principal a reference has been made to the various needs of the College. This college is to-day just an infant. Government fully realises this and will be prepared to bestow all the necessary care on its growth to healthful maturity in the days to come. The question of additional building will be considered as soon as the Principal reports on certain questions which have been referred to him with reference to the exact nature of the new buildings required. Government have already spent Rs. 5,000 for the College library and another Rs. 3,000 have been sanctioned for additions to it. I also appreciate the need of a playground, equipments for physical education, a hostel for women scholars and the other needs which were mentioned by the Principal. When proposals on all these points reach Government you may rest assured that they will receive very sympathetic consideration.

STUDENTS FROM OUTSIDE.

The questions to which Mr. Belvi referred have also been receiving consideration by Government. As to how far it will be possible in future to admit teachers from the States or from the Madras Presidency, and if so how many and on what conditions—are questions which require very careful consideration. Government have every desire to afford facilities in their colleges for students from outside. There is no difficulty about the Arts Colleges, but in technical and specialised institutions, the rush of students is so great, and so many have to be refused admission, that the question of discrimination in granting admissions cannot be avoided. Our first duty naturally is to provide for as many of our own students from the province as possible. The question of fees to be charged from outside students is at present under consideration, and I hope the grievance of these students having to pay very heavy fees will be redressed to a considerable extent, but in any case the number of students who could be admitted from outside our province must be a limited one. As you know, this college is intended to provide not only for the four Kannad speaking districts but for a large number of Marathi speaking districts as well. The total number of recognised secondary schools in the southern division is 69 with a total number of 670 teachers. The corresponding numbers in the central and Bombay divisions are 343 and 4181. You will thus see that the number of schools in the Marathi speaking districts is nearly five times as much as in the Kannad speaking districts, while the number of teachers in the former is over six times as much. The inevitable conclusion to be drawn from these figures is that the existing provision of one training college at Bombay, which caters for the needs of Gujarat as well, is extremely inadequate—and even if you take account of the training college in Kolhapur, the need of the four thousand and odd Marathi teachers cannot be fully met by the institutions at Bombay and Kolhapur. The 69 secondary schools in the southern division are not all of them such as can adopt Kannada as the sole medium of instruction. In justice to all therefore, this college must provide for Kannad as well as Marathi speaking districts. The claims of all parts of the province must be equally important to Government, and as against outside area—whether States or Provinces the claims of students in this province are paramount. Consistently with this, Government wish to do all they can to assist students coming to this college from outside our province. I may add that if within our own province, experience proves that there is scope for an exclusively Kannand Training College for secondary teachers, Government may have to think of separating the Marathi section from this College, though at the same time I must make it clear that the existing number of Kannad High Schools in our districts does not justify any attempt to confine the College to Kannad speaking teachers.

NO NEED FOR FRICTION

May I here invite your attention ladies and gentlemen, to one feature of this institution which strikes me as a very happy one? Circumstances I have just mentioned make it necessary that Kannand and Marathi speaking teachers of our High Schools should be trained in one institution in Belgaum. The co-exitence of people speaking two languages sometimes leads to friction and bitterness. I need not dilate upon this before a Belgaum audience which has more than enough of experience in this respect, but I hope that this College will be a worthy model of how people speaking two languages should cultivate friendship and a spirit of mutual assistance. I wish that the Marathi teachers will be as proud of the Marathi language and literature at the Karnatak teachers ought to be of their own Kannada, and yet they must prove that the pride of each is the pride of both, and the success of each in the service of their mother tongue stimulates greater effort by the other. A separate Kannad training college and a separate Marathi training college must necessarily mean that both of them live in a narrow atmosphere of exclusiveness, and cultivate an unwise self-esteem which is more harmful to those who cultivate it than to those against whom it is directed. In spite of the stories of quarrels between Kannad speaking and Marathi speaking people, which are heard from Belgaum and other places, I do believe that the two peoples are essentially one and do not share the unwise animosities which disgrace the activities of a few among them. It is easy to be friends without coming into contact with each other and form a mere formal superficial friendship but a friendship which results from a broad-minded appreciation of each other's goodness is the only friendship worth having. I hope this college—from where the teachers of the younger generations will go forth to their respective spheres of influence—will build up traditions of mutual goodwill among the people speaking the two languages. Both Kannad and Marathi possess literatures of which all must feel proud. If in recent years, the Kannad literature has been lagging behind, it is the fault of the Kannad people rather than the Kannad language, and the example of more successful work by the Marathi men of letters must be an example to copy and to emulate. I hope that the teachers who will be trained in this institution will imbibe this lesson in all their thoughts and activities.

I heartily endorse all that you have said in your appeal to the public to help this college in all possible ways. As I have already pointed out, higher education is not the exclusive responsibility of Government. In all countries of the world, it has depended on the support of enlightened donors—for whose munificence no worthier object could be imagined than institutions devoted to the enrichment of the mind and intellect.

DEFAMATION CASE PROCEEDINGS

(From Our Correspondent).

BEAWAR, July 8.

The hearing of the defamation suit against Mahatma Gandhi and the editor "Hindustan Times" of New Delhi by Pandit Gopilal Sharma a delegate to the last Tripuri Congress Session commenced in the Court of Extra Assistant Commissioner, Beawar. Mr. Krishnan Pratap Singh of Jaipur, Pt. Jagdish Chandra Chobey, a prominent Congress worker of Beawar and Comrade Lal Singh Yadava, Secretary, Kishangarh Labour Union, a political exile of Indore, appeared as witness under Section 202.

Since the suit was filed, there have been four hearings of the case and prominent citizens of Ajmer have already given evidence under Section 202.

The witnesses deposed that after going through the article written by Mahatma Gandhi they began to look down upon Pt. Gopilal Sharma with contempt as a bogus delegate and a corrupt worker of the Congress organisation and consequently they refused to enrol themselves as the members of the Congress. The witness added that Subhas Babu too was corrupt and elected President on the strength of bogus delegates.

The case has been adjourned to 7th August, 1939.

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Our Readers' Views

Dual System

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Sir Norman Macleod, a former Chief Justice of Bombay, will long be gratefully remembered by the litigant public for his practical methods of disposing of judicial work which ensured quick despatch and reduced costs and by many barristers then struggling for professional existence to whom he laudably extended his patronage and helping hand.

It is perhaps Sir Norman's innate sense of chivalry that has again moved him to come forward and gallantly help to prop up the tottering edifice of the dual system struggling hard to secure an extended lease of life. His letter which appears in the press calls for anxious consideration and serious notice as the views of an eminent legal luminary of his position and experience are bound to be read with respectful consideration by those of his way of thinking. Besides, his indication of the manner in which he expects their Lordships the Chief Justice and puisne Judges of the Bombay High Court to decide the matter, may not merely serve the purpose of a prophecy but even guide and influence the decision itself.

Sir Norman Macleod begins with a cheap sneer at the members of the Bombay Legislative Assembly by expressing a doubt as to whether many of them really understood what was involved in the dual system when they received with cheers the announcement recently made by the Hon'ble Mr. K. M. Munshi that the system would be abolished as from June 1, 1940.

Our legislators certainly cannot lay claim to the knowledge of the rules having the force of law which are made by judges and placed beyond legislative interference. Besides, the dual system—whatever connotation you attach to the term—is a rare commodity on the judicial market and the poor legislators, deprived of all legislative connection with the matter and hailing mostly from the districts, should not be ridiculed if they appear not to know that in the city of Bombay unlike other parts of the province there is a certain unit of judicial machinery known as the Original Side of the High Court which serves as a close preserve for two classes of lawyers claiming exclusive monopoly thereof, namely, the barristers and advocates (O.S.) and the attorneys.

Sir Norman Macleod castigates the Hon'ble Mr. K. M. Munshi for not disclosing in the course of his statement that the outcry against the dual system to which he referred proceeded from the advocates (A. S.) only. There is no doubt that the advocates (A.S.) have ever been clamouring for the redress of their long-standing grievance that barristers qua barristers should be given a position of superiority over them but it is equally true that the general public also have interested themselves in the matter.

Sir Norman refers to the cheers with which the announcement of the proposed abolition of the dual system was greeted by the members of the Legislative Assembly. Does this not prove conclusively that the public whose representatives the legislators are is at one with the advocates (A.S) in demanding the abolition of the hated monopoly?

May I further remind Sir Norman that the commercial community in Bombay, especially merchants in a small way of business, have, owing to the heavy cost of High Court litigation, been long pressing for the establishment of a City Civil Court with jurisdiction analogous to that of the District Court? Certainly the establishment of such a Court would result in the necessary abolition of the original side of the High Court and the dual system, its appendage.

Sir Norman Macleod indulges in another cheap criticism of the Advocates (A.S.). He says that they cannot pass the Advocates' (O.S.) Examination and suggests by implication that barristers can.

We have seen many virtues associated with barristers but they needed an apologist of the eminence of Sir Norman to advance the plea that they possess the additional quality of being able to pass any examination. Is he confident that if an equal number of barristers and advocates (A. S.) were selected at random and made to appear for the examination the percentage of passes secured by the barristers would necessarily be higher than that secured by the advocates?

Sir Norman Macleod suggests that it is possible that with the abolition of the dual system the Court Fees Act may be applied to suits on the Original Side of the High Court or the present court fees may be increased to produce the same amount and adds that the change would not be for the public good. He also characterises the act of the State in deriving profit from litigation as a cardinal sin of finance. This possible bugbear to the public must be carefully considered and analysed.

Firstly, the abolition of the dual system is not indissolubly linked with the question of the court fees and the abolition would not necessarily involve an increase in court fees by either the application of the Court Fees Act or so revising the present scale of fees as to increase them. Secondly even if the court fees are increased, the litigant may yet well be a gainer on the whole to the extent of the costs incidental to the present compulsory employment of a solicitor minus the increase, if any, in court fees. Thirdly, the soundness of the thesis that public profiteering in litigation is a sin would demand of Sir Norman that he should throw the whole weight of his great authority into a fight for the all-round lessening of the rigour of court fees and not view the matter only to the extent which it concerns the original side of High Court.

Sir Norman Macleod corrects the Hon'ble Mr. K. M. Munshi and says that the dual system has been in existence in Bombay for 120 years instead of 70 and in Calcutta for 160 years. I do not know whether according to Sir Norman antiquity and excellence are almost synonymous terms and if his answer is in the affirmative, may I know whether in his opinion all the changes in law and procedure which, thanks to the efforts of reformers like Bentham, have taken place in England and elsewhere since the inauguration of the legal reform movement, are an exhibition of mad zeal rather than a reform of real abuses? Again, the apologists of the dual system which obtains in Calcutta, Bombay and Madras, do not satisfactorily answer the question as to how the system, which according to them has established its wisdom by its very antiquity, failed to have itself and the institution of the original side of which it is but an appendage extended to other High Courts. Certainly the Congress assumed its administrative role only in 1937 and its supposed evil genius could not be at work in frustrating the ramification of the system throughout the sub-continent of India.

Sir Norman Macleod apprehends that after the abolition of the present dual system as it obtains on the original side of the High Court and the consequent unification of the entire Bar, there will be an official division of the Bar thus nominally unified into three classes, namely, (a) senior advocates, (b) junior advocates and (c) conveyancing advocates.

I respectfully submit that no such official classification is necessarily involved in the arrangement proposed and Sir Norman will receive the whole-hearted support of all the "abolitionists" in the country in any fight he may wage against any attempt to bring about a back-door return to what I may call "trialism." But it must be admitted that in practice men with experience and of proved capacity will work as seniors, men without sufficient experience and with their capacity yet unexplored, whatever their standing, will either play the junior role or pass out of the profession into well deserved oblivion, and men with a special aptitude for the task will take to conveyancing.

Sir Norman Macleod in the course of his apologia for the retention of the dual system has referred to the success of the Hon'ble Mr. K. M. Munshi in the legal profession and has asked him to imagine what would be his lot if he were to become once again a new entrant into the profession under the unified system, i.e., with as many clerks as he liked about him but no solicitor behind him.

May I say that the admission involved in this suggestion is an unanswerable argument in favour of the plea of the abolitionists? The solicitor, with his likes and dislikes, is a potent factor in making or marring the prospects of a lawyer who cannot work except if he is fortunate enough to be patronised by him. A well-known senior was asked by a fresh barrister for a recipe for success and in a moment came the reply: "Marry the daughter of a solicitor." Many might have followed the advice with the addition of the words, "whether good, bad or indifferent." It would be and advocates' millennium wherein his success depended entirely upon his worth and not upon whether he could secure a godfather of a solicitor for his professional baptism and subsequent progress.

Sir Norman Macleod goes on to say that the intervention of the solicitor between the client and the counsel preserves the tone of the Bar and saves it from the evils of touting. It is not flattering to the Bar to be told that it does not succumb to temptation, because there is none and the solicitors, if any of them indulge in touting will, I am afraid, not so readily agree as Sir Norman, perhaps, would have them do, that the blame is entirely of their branch of the dual system.

Sir Norman Macleod has in conclusion reminded the H. Court that it is within its competence only to change the present rules and to bring about the proposed changes and has added that to his mind it was unthinkable that the judges would do anything of the kind. Much water has flowed down the Ganges since the retirement of Sir Norman and it is perhaps not so easy to prophesy the decisions of the High Court as he imagines it to be.—Yours, etc.,

M. IBRAHIM.

School Uniforms And Muslim Students

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—As the subject of school uniform has recently become the general controversy of the day among the students, I would bring to the public attention some of the disadvantages that such a dress would cause, especially to the Muslim students.

The dress, as recommended by the Educational Department of the Government of Bombay, consist of a pair of shorts of the colour of navy blue and a shirt of white with half sleeves for all boys. The object of this dress, as explained in the circular is, to create 'a feeling of oneness and fellowship by having a common uniform for all schools in the Province'. The school authorities are instructed to enforce this uniform from the ensuing academic year (June 1939) as far as possible.

Now this dress is highly objectionable from the Muslim point of view. Islam has laid down a rule, that the dress of a person should be so made, (be it of whatever design) that it covers his body from the shoulders right up to the ankles. The type of dress, as mentioned above, and recommended by the Educational Department, does not fit in with the Muslim requirements. If the uniform aims at creating a feeling of oneness and fellowship among the student world it should at least be such, as to adapt itself to the individual requirements.

Furthermore, the uniform is a failure in practice, because it comes in the way of a Muslim student's religious performances. As our religion recommends five time prayers a Muslim student attending school from, say a suburb, will not be able to attend the afternoon prayers in the noon and the evening prayers after the closing of the school, because of the defect in his uniform which does not according to the Muslim rule of dress quoted above, permit him to attend his prayers.

Will not Educational Department of the Government of Bombay, recommend a change in the uniform to suit the requirement of the Muslim students?—Yours, etc.,

KHALIL-UR-RHEMAN.

Ban On Marathi In Goa

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—It is reliably learnt that the Goa Government is contemplating a piece of obnoxious legislation by which Marathi will be classed among foreign languages. At present there is a legislation in Goa by which a Goan cannot study any foreign language unless he completes the secondary Portuguese course. Once Marathi is classed among foreign languages, every Goan Hindu child will have first to complete the secondary Portuguese course before it begins to study Marathi. There are at present more than 300 Marathi schools in Goa conducted by private enterprise. Government does not give any grant to Marathi schools. The main object of this legislation is to discourage the study of Marathi—the local language.

No doubt, the study of Marathi has been greatly instrumental in inculcating the spirit of nationalism among Goan Hindus. By this contemplated legislation, the present Goa Government intends to keep Goa safe from the wave of nationalism, which has already spread far and wide, all over British India.—Yours, etc.,

C. K. SANKHOLKAR

Increase In School Fees

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—This is a general complaint that education, both at school and college, is already an expensive affair in this Province. But now with the beginning of this year's term the school fees have been enhanced in certain schools I do not know whether this is so with all schools, but I can say with certainty about the Dr. Antonio De Silva High School, Dadar, where my own children are schooling. This sudden jump will be felt by all parents. It is not known whether this increase has been made with the sanction of the Government or not. In any case this increase can never be justified and I request the Director of Public Instruction to see that the level of school fees is not raised from what it was last year. We are already labouring under various handicaps and this burden will surely prove, in the case of some poor parents at least, the last straw on the camel's back. Government's aim ought to be to cheapen education and not to make it more expensive, and it is time that it should move in the matter and come to the rescue of parents and students alike.—Yours, etc.,

A PARENT.

Bombay, July 4.

Swami Bhavani Dayal Rejects Non-European Front

TRIBUTE TO GANDHIJI'S STATESMANSHIP IN REVISING A.I.C.C.'S RESOLUTION

PATNA, July 8.

"If to-day we join a non-European front in South Africa we shall automatically revert to the very status which Dr. Malan had been so anxious to impose on us and we shall forfeit the right to invoke the aid of the Government of India as also the right to appeal to the conscience of the people of the rest of the world," declared Swami Bhawani Dayal, President of the South African Indian Congress, this morning in a press interview.

He narrated how the Indian problem in South Africa had attained an international status from the time of Dr. Malan. "Since the time of the Class areas Bill of 1925 the South African Government had been trying to shelve the Indian problem by characterising it as a domestic problem of South Africa. Dr. Malan, who was then the Minister for the Interior had at first refused to accept the idea of a Round Table Conference with the Government of India on that ground and also to recognise the right of the Indian Government to intercede on behalf of the Indian settlers."

CAPE TOWN AGREEMENT

"It was after a good deal of agitation that we were able to persuade Dr. Malan to accept the proposal of a Round Table Conference which led to the conclusion of the Cape Town Agreement."

He said that India would be reduced to a position of impotence in relation to the South African problem, if Dr. Lohia's idea was carried.

"The question of a non-European front," he said, had been repeatedly discussed by the South African Congress and every time the proposal came up for consideration it was rejected after the fullest and the freest discussion."

He added that the problems of the three races in South Africa, namely, the Bantus, the other coloured people, and the Indians, had nothing in common with each other. The interests of these three races were different and often antagonistic to each other. An 'United Front' of such diverse and even conflicting interests can only create confusion; for Indians it could bring nothing but disaster.

ANOTHER DIFFICULTY

Further Swami Bhawani Dayal pointed out that the other coloured people in South Africa did not believe in truth and non-violence, which were cardinal principles of political fight accepted by Indians and said that if Indians joined the non-European front they would run the risk of being swallowed up by those who had no faith in truth and non-violence.

He said that the idea of a non-European front may be considered by Indians only when they had won full civic and political rights in South Africa.

While paying tributes to Mahatma Gandhi for his "far-sightstatesmanship" displayed in having the amendment of Dr. Lohia deleted by the A.I.C.C." Swami Bhawani Dayal said "the least I can say about Sir Raza Ali's plea for Indians in South Africa joining a non-European front is that it is conceived in ignorance and delivered in a spirit of astounding frivolity."

Swami Bhawani Dayal who arrived here last night is leaving for U.P. after 4 days. He has been invited by the Government of India to see the Emigration Member before leaving India.—A.P.

WHY DEMAND SEPARATION?

Bihar Premier's Reply To Chota Nagpur Deputation

The demand for the separation of Chota Nagpur was an interested cry raised by one section of the people and was meant only to re-establish a reactionary form of Government which had been substituted at present by a popular form of Government, namely the Congress Government.

Replying to the memorandum of the Adibasi Sabha which was read out on their behalf by Mr. Jaipal Singh, the Prime Minister said that it was unfair to him not to have sent him a copy of the memorandum in time. The deputation did not seem prepared to discuss the grievances or the requirements of the aboriginals of Chota Nagpur but came only to press the case for separation and that too in a language bordering upon impertinence and in a manner which could not be characterised as friendly

The Prime Minister pointed out that he was not prepared to attach much importance to the demand for the separation of Chota Nagpur. After all the demand came not from all the aboriginals of the province because the agitation had practically been confined to one district, namely, Ranchi, and even among the aboriginals of Ranchi all sertions were not at all anxious for separation. He had received a deputation from the non-Christian aboriginals urging upon him to protect their interests against the Christian aboriginals. He challenged Mr. Jaipal Singh to point out a single policy initiated by the present Congress Government in which the culture, religion or tradition of aboriginals had been disregarded.

A DEFICIT AREA

As regards Chota Nagpur being a deficit area, the Prime Minister pointed out that his conclusions were based upon a thorough examination of the figures in the Secretariat. If Mr. Jaipal Singh had just sent his memorandum to him in time the Prime Minister would have been able to place even the details before him. But it was wrong to think that the statement that Chota Nagpur was a deficit area to the extent of 28 lakhs of rupees was unfounded.

UTMOST JUSTICE TO ABORIGINALS IN APPOINTMENTS TO GOVERNMENT SERVICES

As regards appointments generally speaking he could affirm that in course of two years that he had been in office he had made every effort to see that the aboriginals are appointed.

As regards the establishment of a degree college at Ranchi, the Prime Minister said that he did not see much reason for it, because there was already a College in Chota Nagpur situated at Hazaribagh under the control of a mission where Christian boys could get their education.

As regards irrigation, it was true that much had not been done. But it could also be asserted that what little had been done for Chota Nagpur was more than what had been done for other parts of Bihar. Government had already sanctioned rupees one lakh for each district of Chota Nagpur and if more money was needed Government would not be reluctant to provide it.

MAJORITY OPPOSED

In the end the Hon'ble Prime Minister pointed out that he did not like to reply to the general question of separation. He told Mr. Jaipal Singh that his was an interested cry raised by one section of the people.

PURIFICATION CAMPAIGN IN N. W. F. P.

Gandhiji's Discussions With Abdul Gaffar Khan

ABBOTTABAD, July 9.

MAHATMA GANDHI HELD IMPORTANT DELIBERATIONS THIS MORNING WITH KHAN ABDUL GAFFAR KHAN, WHICH IT IS LEARNT, THE GENERAL SITUATION IN THE FRONTIER PROVINCE, WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE PURIFICATION OF THE CONGRESS ORGANISATION, WAS DISCUSSED. LATER QAZI ATTAULLAH KHAN, EDUCATION MINISTER, WHO IS AT PRESENT TOURING THE HAZARA DISTRICT ALSO JOINED THEM.

In the evening Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan had prolonged discussions with the local and District Congress officials in the light of the talks which he had with Mahatma Gandhi. Qazi Attaullah Khan, Raja Manucher and Khan Faqira Khan, Frontier M.L.A.'s were also present. Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan, it is learnt, addressed the Congressmen on the various defects which were creeping into the Congress and suggested remedies therefor.

SELF-SEEKERS HAVE NO PLACE

He urged Congressmen to purge the organisation of all undesirable and self-seeking elements and draw it out of the present mire. He said Congress stood for the interests of all, and Kisan Sabhas and similar bodies could not maintain a separate identity within it. Such bodies, he added, should completely merge themselves into the Congress through which they could achieve their ultimate objective.

He appealed to all organisations fighting for national liberty to merge themselves in the Congress, so that freedom might become less difficult to achieve.

It is learnt that requests have been received by Mahatma Gandhi from the people of Bannu, Kohat and D.I. Khan to wait on Gandhiji and place before him the situation in their respective districts.

The first spell of Gandhiji's rest being over, it is gathered, he will be shortly meeting local and district Congressmen.—A. P.

SUBHAS PREPARED TO FACE CONSEQUENCES

(Continued from Col. 7)

addressed an overflow meeting at Tilak Mandir this evening.

Senapati Bapat presided.

Explaining the policy and programme of the 'Forward Bloc' Mr. Bose said that they intended to fight the present mentality of the Congress which was not revolutionary, but was reformist. He said that the present was a good opportunity to intensify the struggle for freedom. The country was ready for it nay it wanted it. But the present leaders of the Congress stood in its way. If they could not lead the struggle, let them keep away and allow others to carry it forward. With its Ministries in eight provinces the strength of the Congress had invariably increased. Added to this must be taken into consideration the fact that British Imperialism and England's prestige were on the wane. It was no use, therefore, losing this opportunity. To those who argued that the country was not prepared and that the Congress could not deliver goods he would ask if the country was ready for struggle in 1930. What did they do these nine years? The Forward Bloc, therefore, aimed at the consolidation of the Left forces and strengthening of the Congress and making it a fighting organisation.

Proceeding Subhas Babu announced that they proposed to organise the National Struggle Week on August twelve and also to take a ballot to see how many people wanted struggle and were ready for it.

Asked for his opinion about the Hyderabad Satyagraha, Mr. Subhas Bose said that he could not understand Gandhiji's new technique, but his Forward Bloc stood for an undivided India and a common struggle for freedom for both the States and British India.

Concluding Mr. Bose appealed to Senapati Bapat to take unto himself, the task of organising the Forward Bloc and mobilising Maharashtra opinion in its favour and not to carry out his resolve of self-immolation by drowning fixed for July 23.

Senapati replying stated that he would announce his final reply in this connection at the public meeting on Sunday next.

CONGRESS CONSTITUTION

Kripalani's Circular On Recent Changes

ALLAHABAD, July 10.

Explanation of the important changes incorporated in the new constitution has been sent to all Provincial Congress Committees by Acharya J. B. Kripalani, General Secretary of the Congress in the course of a circular issued to-day running into three single-spaced foolscap pages.

In the circular he says: "However perfect a constitution may it can only be external and a mechanical aid to corruption. Much must depend on the character of those working it or under it. Yet if the external and mechanical rules are followed meticulously and in the spirit in which they are made some irregularities from which our organisation has suffered in the past may progressively diminish.

UNDUE SCRAMBLE.

"We may not forget that our aim of national emancipation for the sake of the lowly and poor of India is high. Our means of accomplishing our purpose is noble It is therefore more than ever incumbent upon us to work in a spirit of selfless service which has made for the greatness of the Congress and the unique position it occupies to-day inside and outside India."

Continuing he says: "There need be no scramble for powers in the ranks of those whose only rewards in the not very distant past were lathi blows, jailwalla's and prisoner's humiliation. Yet life seemed worth living more then than to-day when we look powerful and our words seem to prevail.

"One wonders why there should be competition for positions in the land where the soil is very social and the economic, political and philanthropic field is so refreshingly maiden. Truly the crop is plentiful but the labourers are few. May I, therefore, humbly request that the new constitution be worked in the spirit which befits our high purpose."

The circular deals with (a) Renewal of membership, (b) Permanent Roll, (c) Voting, (d) Habitual Wearing of Khadi and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel's ruling on the same and the rule of the Working Committee (1935), (e) Election Tribunal and the election of delegates and (f) Election Disputes.—United Press.

JAIPRAKASH TO MEET MAHATMA

PESHAWAR, July 10

Mr. Jaiprakash Narain, General Secretary of the All-India Congress Socialist Party, visited Peshawar yesterday and devoted the entire day to meeting provincial Socialist workers. After having important discussions with them, he proceeded to Abbottabad this morning to meet Mahatma Gandhi. Mr. Jaiprakash was accompanied by Mr. Achar Rajaram, General Secretary of the Provincial Congress Socialist Party.

More than usual importance is attached to his meeting with Mahatmbaji, during which, it is undertsood, discussions on various internal affairs of the Congress, including the position and attitude of the Congress Socialist Party vis-a-vis the "Forward Bloc", will predominate.—United Press

CROWD AT STATION WELCOMES BOSE

M. P. C. C. President Garlands Subhas

POONA, July 10

A large crowd was present on the platform to receive Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose on his arrival in Poona on a two-day visit. There were cries of "Subhas Bose-Ki-Jai" and "Forward Bloc-Ki-Jai" as the train steamed in. On alighting, Mr. Subhas Bose was garlanded by a number of persons including Mr. N. V. Gadgil, who is the president of the M.P.C.C.

It is recalled the president of the M.P.C.C. had issued a circular letter desiring Congressmen in their individual capacity to join the welcome to Mr. Subhas Bose.—A. P.

Subhas To Tour Madras Next Month

MADRAS, July 10.

Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, leader of the Forward Bloc has wired to Mr. P. Gopalaratnam, Provincial Organiser for the Forward Bloc in Madras informing that he would be visiting Madras in August next.—United Press.

138272

Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON FIFTEEN POINTS UP

Option Dealers And Speculators Chief Sellers In Silver

GILT-EDGEDS AND GOLD QUIETLY STEADY

LIQUIDATION IN LIVERPOOL WHEAT

BOMBAY, July 10.

NEW YORK COTTON

The market displayed decidedly better sentiment to-day on improved local enquiry and good foreign support. Acreage figure about as expected and conditions in many high producing States as unfavourable, feeling naturally leans to constructive side.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

The conditions on Stock Exchange were very quiet. Prices occasionally showed some improvement.

Gilt-edgeds were steady.

BULLION

London Silver cables showed considerable drop compared with previous quotation. The market is subjected to heavy selling pressure.

Gold dull and uninteresting.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

OCTOBER 1939

New York, July 10.

Previous closing	8.82
To-day's opening	8.84
Difference	+.02
To-day's closing	8.97
Difference	+.15

LIVERPOOL COTTON

OCTOBER 1939

Liverpool, July 10.

Previous closing	4.69
To-day's opening	4.62
Difference	—.07
To-day's closing	4.65
Difference	—.04

SPOT EXPECTATION

July August 1939	Rs.	159-0
April May 1940	Rs.	154-0

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, July 10.

The trading in October began at 8.84 i.e. two points higher than in last close.

Prices advanced on better local and foreign support while later further buying appeared with October gradually rising to 8.93.

BOMBAY COTTON

Late Trading

Bombay, July 10.

The trading in Broad J/A announced at Rs. 159-4. The market closed slightly lower at Rs. 159-10.

April/May opened at Rs. 153-14. The closing rate was 153-4

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, July 10.

Following were the opening ranges on New York Cotton Exchange:—

July (9.55/9.55) 9.53/9.53
October (8.90/8.89) 8.84/8.83
December (8.72/8.71) 8.67/8.67

Liverpool Cotton

Liverpool, July 10.

American July (5.07) 5.02
American October (4.69) 4.63
Giza July (6.49) 6.45
Giza October (6.53) 6.49

LONDON COMMODITIES

TEAS

London, July 10.

There were no sales in teas.

JUTE

First Marks C. I. F. Continent New Crop July/Aug. (£22 5/8 seller) £22 3/8 sellers

Dundee August (£26 1/2) £27

Lightning August (£25) £25 1/4

RUBBER

Spot (8 3/16 paid and buyers) 8 3/16 paid and buyers

Forward October-December (8 3/8 paid and sellers) 8 5/16 paid and buyers

SEEDS

Castorseed Bombay July-Aug. (£11 1/4 sellers) £11 1/4 sellers.

Linseed La Plata July (£12 9/16 sellers) £12 5/8 sellers

Linseed La Plata July (£11 11/16 sellers) £11 11/16 sellers

Groundnuts Coromandal August (£11 3/4 sellers) £11 13/16 sellers

METALS

Tin (£229 7/8 buyers £230 sellers. Quiet) £229 3/4 buyers £230 sellers. Steady.

Lead (£14 13/16 buyers £14 7/8 sellers. Steady) £14 3/4 buyers £14 13/16 sellers Steady.

Electrolytic Copper (£49 to £49 1/2) £49 to £ 50

Iron (102) 102

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, July 10.

The following are the opening rates: General Motors (dol. 42 5/8) dol. 42 1/2

Anaconda Copper Mining (unquoted) dol. 24 3/8

U. S. Common New Stock (dol. 45 1/8) dol. 45 3/8

U S Steel Preference (unquoted) dol. 106 1/2

Chicago Wheat

Chicago, July 10.

Chicago wheat opened quiet with July at 0.65 1/8.

The trading was quiet and featureless in the absence of any fresh developments with the rate remaining unchanged.

EXCHANGES

CROSS RATES

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, July 10.

Previous closing	closed
To-day's opening	4.68 1/8
At the time of New York cotton closing	4.68 3/16

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, July 10.

Previous closing	4.68.18
To-day's opening	4.68.18
To-day's closing	4.68.13

T. T. LONDON ON PARIS

London, July 10.

Previous closing	176.72
To-day's opening	176.72
To-day's closing	176.71

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, July 10.

London Exchanges opened with the sterling-dollar at 4.68-18 and continued steady with not much variation. The rate later eased slightly to 4.68-13 on lack of support.

Franc opened at 176.72 and remained quiet and inactive.

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-5 29/32 sellers) 1-5 29/32 sellers

Paris on Bombay (13.180) 13.173

New York on Bombay (34.91) 34.91

Berlin on Milan (0.87 1/8) 0.87 1/8

London on Milan (89.03) 89.03

London on Shanghai (0-6 9/16 nominal) 0-6 9/16 nominal.

London on Kobe (1-2) 1-2

BULLION

Influx (Nil), Nil

Withdrawal (nil) nil

Gold (£7-8-6) £7-8-6

Silver (16 7/8d.) 16 1/16d.

DISCOUNTS

3 months (13/16 to 7/8 per cent) 13/16 to 7/8 per cent

4 months (7/8 to 15/16 per cent) 7/8 to 15/16 per cent

6 months (1 3/8 to 1 3/8 per cent) 1 3/8 to 1 3/8 per cent.

LONDON SILVER CABLE

Bombay, July 10.

The following cable regarding London silver market was received in Bombay to-night:—

Little general selling net. Poor support. India and speculators bought at the decline. Market steady.

LONDON SILVER

London, July 10.

Spot (16 7/8d.) 16 1/16d.—13/16
Forward (16 5/8d.) 15 5/9d.—1d.

LONDON GOLD

London, July 10.

Gold Bars Fine per ounce (£7-8-6) £7-8-6

BOMBAY BULLION

Latest Quotation

SILVER

Bombay, July 10.

Silver Ready	44	9	0
Silver Shravan	44	0	0
Silver Shravan (Second)	43	12	0

GOLD

Gold ready	37	2	0
Gold Shravan	37	1	6
Gold Shravan (Second)	37	1	9
Sovereign	23	10	6

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, July 10.

Wheat September	2	15	6
Wheat January	3	3	3
Wheat May	3	4	6
Linseed September	5	3	0
Linseed May	5	1	0

Liverpool Wheat

Liverpool, July 10.

Liverpool wheat opened easy with July at 45d. Prices declined in sympathy with lower week-end North-American cables while in favourable crop prospects in Canada induced liquidation.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, July 10.

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed at £83 1/4

Closing quotations on the previous days were:—

Thursday, June 29, £83 1/2
Friday, June 30, £83 1/2
Monday, July 3, £83
Tuesday, July 4 £82 1/2
Wednesday, July 5, £82 3/4
Thursday, July 6, £83
Friday July 7, £83 1/4

INDIAN LOANS

Bombay, July 10, 3-30 p.m.

3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (£94) £94 1/4

3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (£83 1/4) £83 1/4

4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950-55 (£108) £106

4 1/2 per cent 1958-68 £108 3/4) £108 1/2

4 per cent Indian Stock 1948-58 (£102 1/2) £102 1/2

5 per cent 1942-47 (£105) £105 1/4

4 per cent Victory Bonds (£97) £97

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

5 per cent 1945-55 (£103 3/4) £100 3/4

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£67 7/8) £67 7/8

3 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£94 3/8) £94 1/2

4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£102 1/8) £102 1/8

5 per cent Funding Loan (£106 1/2) £106 1/2

5 1/2 per cent War Loan (£93 3/4) £93 7/8

4 per cent Victory Bonds (£106 1/8) £105 3/8

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

LONDON, July 10.

London Stock Exchange was very quiet.

Gilt-edged securities were quietly steady. Three and half per cent was quoted at 83 1/4 i.e. unchanged from the last close.

INDUSTRIALS

Standard Motors (15-10 1/2) 15-10 1/2

Motors and Spencer Ordinary (57-10 1/2) 57-10 1/2

Hydro Electric (dol 3 5/8) dol 3 5/8

Elec Music Industry (9-9) 9-9

Princhin Johnson (21-9) 22-1 1/2

Imperial Chemical (28-7 1/2) 28-7 1/2

Woolsworth New Ordinary (62-3) 62-3

San Paulo 7 per cent Coffee Rates 1950 (£20) £21

Dunlop Rubber (26-4 1/2) 26-4 1/2

Unilever Ordinary (32-10 1/2) 33-3

Ford Motors (15-6) 15-6

Cables and Wireless New Ordinary (£50) £ 50

British American Tobacco Ordinary (94-4 1/2) 94-4 1/2

Carreas 'A' (£6 1/2) £6 1/2

Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (126-10 1/2) 126-10 1/2

P and O. S. N Company Deferred (15-9) 19-0

Distillers (93-3) 94-3

Bradford Dye (4-1 1/2) 4-1 1/2

British Celanese (4-6) 5

J and P Coates Ordinary (29-7 1/2) 29-7

Courtaulds Ordinary (27-1 1/2) 27-1 1/2

Fine Cotton Spinners (3-0) 3-0

Vickers Limited Ordinary (18-4 1/2) 18-4 1/2

Inter Nickels (dol 48 1/2) dol 48 1/2

Indian Iron (35-7 1/2) 35-7 1/2

TEA SHARES

Assam (16-9) 16-0

Donaro Tea (30-7 1/2) 30-7 1/2

Empire of India (23-9) 23-9

JUTE

Barnagore (£10 7/8) £10 7/8

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (22-9) 22-9

Gula Kelampong (16-10 1/2) 16-10 1/2

Rubber Plant Inv Trust (26-9) 26-9

MINING SHARES

Nandydrug (28-9) 28-9

Burma Corporation (7-6) 7-6

Rio Tintos (£11 3/8) £11 3/8

East Rand Proprietors (45-7 1/2) 45-7 1/2

Rand Mines (£7 3/4) £7 3/4

MINE SHARES

Crown (£13 5/8) £13 5/8

Associated Portland Cement (65-0) 65-7 1/2

Trinidad Leaseholds (81-10 1/2) 82-6

Sub Nigel (£10 3/8) £10 3/8

Spring Mines Split Shares (26-3) 26-10 1/2

Union Corporation (£7 1/4) £7 1/4

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (21-3) 22-6

Anglo Iranian (71-3) 71-3

Burma Oil (71-3) 71-3

Mexican Eagle (8-4 1/2) 8-0

Shell Transport (83-1 1/2) 82-6

Royal Dutch (£3, 1 8) £3 3/8

RAILWAY SHARES

Great Western Ordinary (£32) £32

London Midland Ordinary (£ 4) £14

London North Eastern Def (£2 5/8) £2 5/8

London Southern Def (£15) £15

London Transport 5 per cent (£113) £113 1/4

London Transport 'C' (£73 1/2) £73 1/2

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Closing Quotation

Liverpool, July 10.

The closing quotation for Liverpool wheat (July) was 44 3/6d.

Wheat Liverpool

Liverpool, July 8.

July 45 3/8d.
Oct. 48 7/8d.
Dec. 50 7/8d.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

Silver Reaches Lowest Level

(SPECIAL CABLE)

London, July 10.

On the Stock Exchange, although trading was quiet, the general tone was steady with kaffir dividend payers attracting some local support. Gilt-edged securities fluctuated narrowly. Among oils, Trinidad issues were firmer; elsewhere, there were very few changes.

Among commodities, silver weakened to the lowest level since 1931 owing to fears of the United States Government action.

Wall Street opened firm.—Reuter.

CALCUTTA STOCK EXCHANGE

Meagre Business in Jutes

CALCUTTA, July 10.

This section showed very little alterations to-day and volume of business was nothing but very meagre.

Coals:—Business ruled here and moderate business was put through.

Teas:—Little or no interest was shown in this section to-day.

Miscellaneous:—Speculative issues ruled quieter.

Government securities were steady.

The following were closing quotations.

Government securities:—Three and half per cent Government Paper 95/5 four per cent loan (1960/70) 109/14 small lot five per cent loan (1940/43) 103/9 small lot five per cent loan (1945/55) 113/5 small lot.

Banks:—Imperial Conty 379 small lot Reserve 108/4 small lot.

Cotton:—Cawnpore Textiles 3/8.

Coals:—Amalgamated 21/12 ex div Bengal 301/8 Burra Dhemo 3 Bokaro and Ramgur 12/8 small lot Burrakur 11/7 North Damuda 4/6 Talcher annas 15.

Jutes:—Barnagore 145 Clive 249/12 Howrah 53/10 Hukumchand 4/10 Kamarhatty 475 Kanknarrah 365.

Miscellaneous:—Burma Corpn 4/15 Indian Copper 1/11 Dalmia Cement prof 95 Bengal Telephone ord 17/10 pref 13/2 Burn and Co. six per cent 126 Indian Iron and Steel 23/14 Indian St Wagon ord 44 small lot Steel Corpn ord 12/6 prof 94/8 B I Corpn ord 2/8 Calcutta Trams ord 15/14 Dunlop Rubber Second pref 104 British Burma Uetroleum 3/2 Titaghur Paper pref ordy 3/13 ex div ordy 11/12 Assam Saws annas 15 Carew and Co. ord 9/11 Teas Rydak 50/8 Tezpore 5/12.

Debentures five and quarter per cent (1938/45/50) Rohtas Industries 101. A. P.

MADRAS STOCK EXCHANGE

MADRAS, July 10.

A slight better enquiry was in evidence in a few planting shares. Miscellaneous issues remained unchanged Indians and Indian Copper being slightly quieter. Public utilities debentures came in for a better turnover Bank shares remained unchanged.

Exchange transactions.

4 per cent 1943 G. I. Loan Rs. 106/14 per cent. 3-1/2 per cent 1954-61 Cochin loan Rs. 102 per cent 5 per cent 1943-53 Cochin Loan Rs. 105/15/6 per cent 106/1/6 per cent Imperial Bank of India Rs. 1535 Reserve Bank of India Rs. 109/8 Bank of Hindustan Rs. 27/4 Indo Commercial "C" Rs. 50 Trichy Srirangam 2nd Mortgage 2nd series 4-1/2 per cent 1950 Debs Rs. 100/8 East Tanjore Elec. 4-1/2 per cent 1953 1st Mortgage Debs Rs. 99/4 Rajalakshmi Mills Ltd. Rs. 46/8 Ayer Manis Rubber pref Rs. 79 Kalasa Tea Rs. 3/8 Rani Travancore Sh 10/7-1/2 Chembra Peaks Rs. 2/8 Nilgiri Nenugundi Estates pref Rs. 72/6 X D Cochin State Power Rs. 7/15 Madras Telephone Rs. 16/4 Tranvancore Sugars and Chemicals Rs. 6/14 Indian Coppers Rs. 1/9 1/9/3 1/9/6 Burma Corporation Ltd. Rs. 5/8 Steel Corpn of Bengal Ltd. pref Rs. 95.—A. P.

Tata Hydro-Electric Energy

Messrs. Tata Hydro-Electric Agencies Limited, Agents for The Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co., Ltd., The Andhra Valley Power Supply Co. Ltd., and The Tata Power Company, Limited, report that the total electrical (Board of Trade) units generated at the three Power Stations (Khopoli, Bhivpuri and Bhira) of the Hydro Group were as follows:—

27th Week (ended July 8th).

1937	13,167,400
1938	14,122,700
1939	13,939,400

Total for 27 Weeks (1st January to date.)

1937	326,766,200
1938	384,398,800
1939	364,554,660

For the calendar month of June 1939 the total units of energy generated at the three Station amounted to 56,916,400 and the total units sold by the three Companies to 49,607,842.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

Distribution Of Profits

We give below for your information a note of the net profits for the half-year ended 30th June 1939 and their distribution:—

Net Profits for the half-year ended 30th June 1939 ...	Rs.	39,78,400
Brought forward from 31st December 1938 ...	Rs.	30,40,400
Total ...	Rs.	70,18,400
The Directors have declared a dividend of 12 p.c. per annum free of income-tax absorbing	Rs	38,75,000
Transferred to Reserve Fund ...	Rs.	2,50,000
Transferred to Pension Funds ..	Rs.	72,000
Transferred to Premises Account ...	Rs.	2,50,000
Carried forward ...	Rs.	3071,400
Total ...	Rs.	70,18,400

AMERICAN COTTON NOT BELOW 8½ CENTS

New York Weekly Review

In a quiet trading market, prices advanced on scarcity of offerings, trade price-fixing, spinner buying of [illegible] foreign buying of distants, especially for Bombay. Sentiment was aided by the waning tension abroad together with the removal of Washington monetary uncertainties.

The trade is still awaiting definite news in connection with the export subsidy which some expect before the new crop moves.

Mr. Oscar Johnston's prediction of United States export between 4,500,000 and 5,000,000 bales in the 1939 season and that of domestic prices will not be less than 8.30 cents with a crop of twelve million bales attracted attention.

Weather is considered favourable despite reports of too much rain in parts of the Central Belt. Private estimates have not affected the market.

Textiles were quiet but firm with the outlook viewed optimistically. In the meantime it is believed that the market is in a position readily to respond to any improvement in the foreign situation

BOMBAY COTTON STATISTICS

Receipts from 1st Sept 1933 to 6th July 1939 (by rail and sea) ...	2,258,274
Receipts from 1st Sept 1938 to 6th July 1939 (by road —estimated) ...	380,584
	2,638,858
Same time last year ...	2,392,885

Exports from 1st Sept 1938 to 6th July 1939

	1938-39	1937-38
United Kingdom ...	59,398	56,610
Continent ...	228,383	243,370
China ...	367,610	82,864
Japan ...	747,155	572,870
Coast Ports ...	31,687	58,379
U. S. A. ...	426	200
Total ...	1,434,659	1,014,193

Total exports by rail, 1st Sept 1938 to 6th July 1939 ...	254,278
Estimated mill consumption in Bombay from 1st Sept 1938 to 6th July 1939 ...	781,699
Same time last year ...	937,624
Estimated stock of raw cotton held by exporters, dealers and mills in Bombay on 6th July 1939	1,009,972
Same time last year ...	1,086,049

KARACHI STATISTICS

Total receipts of cotton from up-country from 1st Sept 1938 to 29th June 1939 ...	1,718,418
Same time last year ...	1,476,152
Total cotton shipped from 1st Sept 1938 to 22nd June 1939 ...	1,475,991
Same time last year ...	1,115,217

SILVER QUOTATIONS AT 1 A. M.

BOMBAY, July 11.

The expectation of American price was lower for 2 3/4 cents, the actual rate being 1 3/4 cents lower prices in local market showed some recovery.

The rates are:—

Silver Ready	Rs.	45	9 0
Silver Shravan	Rs.	45	1 0
Silver Shravan (Second)	Rs.	44	14 0

Quiet Tone On Calcutta Exchange

Messrs. Bhagwanlal Nanavati and Co. have issued the following report dated Calcutta July 7:—

Jute: This section has ruled quiet throughout the period under review. There has been a total absence of outside support in both investment and speculative issues. The Hessians market have been comparatively steadier, also raw Jute market. Calcutta Mills' hessians stocks at the end of June show a welcome reduction of approximately two crores of yards as compared with those at the end of May. There has been some improvement in the shipment of ordinary goods. If this improvement is maintained, it is reasonable to expect a steady fall, once the restriction scheme becomes operative. Heavy goods stocks are accumulating which is a natural seasonal movement. The usual heavy shipments will occur in August-October. Nine porter hessians closed around 9/2 and raw Jute around 40/12. Howrah after opening at Rs. 54/8, gradually declined to Rs. 53/9 but subsequently recovered to Rs. 54. Anglo-India were marked at 223. Kamarhatty at 482. Kankinarrah at 372. Bally and Barnagore were respectively marked at 188 and 148. Dalhousie were marked at 302. Fort William at 204. Auckland at 173

Cotton: Hardly anything worth noting. As usual this section remained totally neglected Cawnnore, Textiles were done at 3/6, New Victoria ord at annas ten only. Dunbar ord. were recorded at 1/6 Kesoram [illegible]

Coal: Business in this section was negligible. Quotations were in buyers' favour. Bengal found sellers at 301, Equitable at Rs 30, Hurriladih were priced at Rs. 11/1, Dhemo Main at 11/8 West Jamuria at 26.8. Burrakur changed hands at 11/12, Bokaro-Ramgarh at 12/12, Talcher were good at annas thirteen, Searsole at 3/12, Ondal at 6/12, Borrea at 12/10, Bhaloora at 3/6, Jainty Central at 1/6

Miscellaneous: Trading in this section [illegible] restricted scale and prices were more or less [illegible] In Engineering group [illegible] ween 23/12 and 24/8 the close being 24/4, Jessop Corporation of Bengal receding to 12/2 improved to 12/5 when also Jessop ord were done at 265, Indian Standard Wagon at 41, Indian Galvanizing were taken at Rs. 20, Britannia Engineering were [illegible]

Steel Products changed hands at 2/3. In [illegible] Burmah Corporation and the [illegible] no better than 5/2, Indian Copper Corporation were good at 1/9/6, Consolidated Tin changed hands at Rs. 5/8 [illegible] C. ord remained unaltered round 2/8/6. Dalmia Cement ord. were easy at 11/12, Deferred at 3/8.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVED

Bombay, July 10.

B I S N Coy's s.s. Gazana of 3191 reg. tons Capt H S Graham arrived from Bassein via Rangoon, Colombo and Cochin with rice and general cargo.

Scindia S N Coy's s.s. Jalakrishna of 3075 reg tons Capt J Williams arrived from Cochin with cargo of coal.

Lionel Edward's s.s. Stolzenfels of 4703 reg tons Capt Schuzegert arrived from Basra via Persian Gulf Ports with general cargo.

B I S N Coy's s.s. Bamora of 1870 reg. tons Capt W Sinclair arrived from Basra via Persian Gulf Ports and Karachi with passengers and general cargo.

B I S N Coy's s.s. Quiloa of 4750 reg tons Capt F Dalton arrived from Pekalogan via Colombo with cargo of sugar.

M. M. and Coy's s.s. Steel Inventor of 3450 reg tons Capt B J Guilfoyle arrived from Houston via New York, Beirut, Port Said, Port Sudan and Karachi with general cargo.

B I S N Coy's s.s. Gandara of 3190 reg tons Capt E Davies arrived from Rangoon via Colombo with rice and general cargo.

Lionel Edward's s.s. Neidenfels of 4844 reg. tons Capt H Dall arrived from Basra in water ballast.

F F. Campbell and Coy's s.s. City of Wellington of 3642 reg tons Capt H B Provan arrived from Montreal via American Ports, Suez, Aden and Karachi with general Cargo.

SAILED

Lloyd Triestino Coy's s.s. Riv of 4083 reg tons Capt G Arimondi sailed for Saigon via Penang and Singapore with same bottom cargo.

Turner Morrison and Coy's s.s. Kelvinbank of 2337 reg tons Capt H T Phillips sailed for Calcutta in water ballast.

LOADING

The following vessels booked for loading on 10-7-39.

S.S. Jeypore (M M and Co) for China Japan Ports via Colombo and Singapore.

S.S. Carignano (L T) for Persian Gulf Ports via Karachi.

S.S. Jalavijaya (Sc S N Coy) for Tuticorin, Colombo and Rangoon.

S.S. Badarpur (Br Sh Oil S. and Coy) for Rangoon.

STEAMERS IN DOCKS

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, July 10.

1 Riv 4083 Saigon 10-7 Lloyd Triestino
2 Ceylon 3267 Gothenburg 11-7 L Edwards
3 City of Wellington 3642 N F N F F Campbell
4 Steel Inventor 3450 Calcutta 11-7 M M
5 City of Durban 3672 U Kingdom 18-7 K Nixon
6 Hoegh Silverlight 3186 Colombo 12-7 Volkart Bros
7 Castalia 4171 Karachi 12-7 Anchor Line
8 Stolzenfels 4708 Antwerp 15-7 L Edwards
10 Takliwa 3742 Durban 19-7 M M
11 Quiloa 4750 Karachi 12-7 M M
12 Atlas Maru 4511 Kobe 10-7 O S K Kaisha
14 Jaypore 3209 Japan 14-7 M M
15 Neidenfels 4844 Antwerp 24-7 L Edwards
16 Neuenfels 4996 Bremen 13-7 L Edwards

VICTORIA DOCK

3 Bandra 1870 P Gulf 12-7 M M
4 Varela 1826 Basra 13-7 M M
7 Gazana 3191 Calcutta 11-7 M M
10/11 Melbourne Maru 3219 Bedi Bunder 11-7 O S K Kaisya
12/13 Bandra 1893 P Gulf 17-7 M M

PRINCE'S DOCK

F Hudiks Vall 425 N F N F Malabar S
C/R Jalavijaya 2297 Rangoon 16-7 Scindia S N
H Revati 232 NF NF Malabar Steamship
H O/S Shrivati 250 N F N F Malabar S
M British Sailor 3444 Abadan 15-7 Anglo-Iranian Oil
N/O Surada 3382 Rangoon 12-7 M M

Steamers Expected

FROM LONDON
Comorin 10-8-39 P and O S N
Nalgora 9-7-39 M M
Narkunda 13-7-39 P and O S N
Somali 14-7-39 P and O S N
Carthage 20-7-39 P and O S N
Strathnaver 27-7-39 P and O S N
Rajputana 3-8-39 P and O S N
FROM LIVERPOOL
Cilicia 21-7-39 Anchor Line
City of Canterbury 17-7-39 K Nixon
FROM HAMBURG
Drachenfels 17-7-39 L Edwards
Arendskerk 21-7-39 L Edwards
FROM NEW YORK
Pres Garfield 27-7-39 F F Campbell
Silverbeech 14-7-39 Volkart Bros.
City of Hankow 13-7-39 F F Campbell
FROM OSLO
Tiradentes 19-7-39 L Edwards
Dagrun 23-7-39 L Edwards
FROM TRIESTE
Carignano 10-7-39 L Triestino
Fusijama 13-7-39 L Triestino
FROM GENOA
Victoria 24-7-39 L Triestino
FROM CHINA AND JAPAN
Sumatra Maru 30-7-39 O S Kaisha
Rawalpindi 21-7-39 P and O S N
Nagato Maru 19-7-39 N Y Kaisha
Jehar 16-7-39 P and O S N
Conte Biancamano 13-7-39 L Triestino
Anyo Maru 28-7-39 N Y Kaisha
Chitral 4-8-39 P and O S N
Conte Rosso 25-7-39 L Triestino
FROM BASRA
Bamora 10-9-39 M M
Varsova 15-7-39 M M
FROM RANGOON
Jalapalaka 12-7-39 Scindia S N
FROM SYDNEY
Maloja 15-7-39 P and O S N
FROM DURBAN
Karanja 22-7-39 M M
Tairea 5-8-39 M M
FROM CALCUTTA
Orna 26-7-39 M M
FROM KARACHI
Nagato Maru 27-7-39 N Y Kaisha
Gharinda 14-7-39 M M

Sailing Dates

FOR LONDON
Chitral 5-8-39 P and O S N
Nalgora 2-8-39 M M
Ranpura 8-7-39 P and O S N
Maloja 15-7-39 P and O S N
Rawalpindi 22-7-39 P and O S N
Strathaird 29-7-39 P and O S N
FOR LIVERPOOL
City of Canterbury 9-8-39 K Nixon
Cilicia 4-8-39 Anchor Line
FOR HAMBURG
Neuenfels 13-7-39 L Edwards
Neidenfels 24-7-39 L Edwards
FOR GOTHENBURG
Ceylon 11-7-39 L Edwards
FOR NEW YORK
City of Wellington 11-7-39 F F Campbell
Pres Garfield 29-7-39 F F Campbell
FOR TRIESTE
Conte Rosso 25-7-39 L Triestino
FOR GENOA
Conte Biancamano 13-7-39 L Triestino
FOR CHINA AND JAPAN
Nagato Maru 30-7-39 N Y Kaisha
Rajputana 3-8-39 P and O S N
Jeypore 14-7-39 P and O S N
Melbourne Maru 18-7-39 O S Kaisya
Ginyo Maru 14-7-39 N Y Kaisha
Somali 17-7-39 P and O S N
Victoria 24-7-39 L Triestino
Carthage 20-7-39 P and O S N
Atlas Maru 10-7-39 O S K Kaisya
FOR SYDNEY
Narkunda 13-7-39 P and O S N
FOR BASRA
Bamora 12-7-39 M M
Varela 13-7-39 M M
FOR DURBAN
Takliwa 19-7-39 M M
Karanja 2-8-39 M M
FOR RANGOON
Jalavijaya 16-7-39 Sc S N
FOR ABADAN
British Sailor 15-7-39 Anglo-Iranian Oil

B.P.T. GENERAL LANDING DATES.

S S Netravati 8-7-39
S S Melbourne Maru 10-7-39

EXPORTS

Bombay, July 10.

S S Castalia for Liverpool: 25 bales wool raw K. Lalbhai; 640 bags Myrabollams, H Bhagwandas; 1400 bags groundnut cake exp F H Kassam; 91 bags old leather pickers Gokaldas; 60 bales raw cotton volkart Bros.

For Manchester: 35 bales cotton by Champaklal; 25 bales cotton waste N U Kuikim.

S S City of Durban for Liverpool: 1999 bags groundnut oil cakes exp The Cotton Agents; 1400 bags groundnut oil cakes exp F H Kassam; 60 bundles dry fish James Connell; 500 bags raw cotton The Patel Cotton.

For Manchester: 45 bales hemp raw M Nissim; 220 bales raw cotton K Devchand.

For Glasgow: 650 bags groundnut oil cake exp The Cotton Agents; 671 bags groundnut oil cake Ralli Bros.

For Mersina: 50 bales grey cotton yarn S J David.

For Istanbul: 100 bales grey cotton yarn S J David.

For Lattagive: 15 bales grey cotton yarn S J David.

S S Atlas Maru for Osaka: 50 bags Aluminium P Mathradas.

For Moji: 100 bales raw cotton G K Kaisha.

For Kobe: 100 bales raw cotton N Rajaram; 31 bales raw cotton N Futehally; 101 bales raw cotton K M Nathoo; 69 bales raw cotton M Amersey.

IMPORTS

S. S. Strathmore Agents M. Mackenzie from Melbourne: 193 cases dried milk powder; 85 cases dried fruit.

From Sydney: 157 casks tallow; 46 bales wool tops; 72 boxes butter.

From Fremantle: 45 cases apples.

From Adelaide: 41 casks tallow; 131 bars silver.

S. S. City of Keelung Agents Killick Nixon from Manchester: 36 loose tram rails; 122 cases cotton;

S S Surada Agents M Mackenzie from Rangoon: 91301 pis and bdls teakwood; 1257 bags rice; 537 cases wax; 4352 cases candles; 100 bags gram husk; 50 bags Joar husk; 450 cases s/matches.

From Cochin: 600 cases cashew kernels; 240 bags cocoanuts; 219 bundles coir rope; 442 bundles coir yarn.

From Calicut: 84 cases coffee.

AHMEDABAD TOWN PLANNING

Young Engineer Sent To London For Training

The Ahmedabad Municipality is to be congratulated on sending a young engineer to the University College, London, for a course in Town Planning.

This department of Town planning is well known and is under the professorship of Patrick Abercrombie, one of the leading English town planners. Courses in Town Planning vary from one to two years and are open to students who have been regularly trained as engineers, architects, &c.

Model town planning is of vital importance to India and it is hoped that other Municipalities will follow this lead and send capable young engineers abroad for training in this important subject.—Traffic News.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Liverpool, July 8

GIZA 2—

Spot	6.70+2
July	6.49—3
October	6.52—3
November	6.58—3
January	6.62—3
March	6.66—3
May	6.69—3

UPPERS—

Spot	6.00+1
July	5.77+1
October	5.74+1
November	5.74+1
January	5.76+1
March	5.78+1
May	5.79+1

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, July 10

Following a decline of 9 points, the local market was expected to open at Rs. 159/4 for Broach J/A delivery and New Broach A/M at Rs. 154/8. But owing to further slump in silver prices and fears of American subsidy, the market opened quiet at Rs. 158/12 for Broach J/A delivery and declined to Rs. 158/4. New Broach A/M delivery opened at Rs 153/12 and after improving to Rs. 154/2 declined to Rs. 153/4 on general selling. The tone of the market was quiet.

The Liverpool market was due to open at a decline of 2 points but opened 7 points lower and after a further decline of 2 points was again quoted 7 points down. The local market was quiet with old Broach J/A quoted at Rs. 158/4 and new Broach at Rs. 153/4. The market closed at 4-30 p.m. as under:—

F G M G—		
Broach J/A	Rs.	159 2 0
Broach A/M		153 14 0
Fine M G—		
Oomra July		156 14 0
Oomra D/J		141 12 0
F G M G—		
Bengal July		120 8 0
Bengal D/J		117 4 0

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay July 10.

Bengal Superfine	...	127/28
Bengal Fine	...	123/25
Bengal F. G.	...	121/22
C. P. 1	...	163/65
C. P. 2	...	159/60
Arvi	...	160/61
Amraoti	...	153/57
Ellichpur	...	159/60
Berar	...	156/57
Malkapur	...	153/55
Khandesh	...	140/47
Jalna/Sailu	...	149/51
Burwah/Sanavad	...	155/57
Khandwa	...	155/57
Mathia F. G.	...	125/30
Broach	...	162/63
Punjab 4 F.	...	168/71
Punjab 289 F.	...	302/08
Sindh N. T.	...	178/80
Ankleshwar Jaghadia	...	190/93
Surat	...	198/200
Navsari	...	210/12
Western Farm	...	168/73

American Cotton Figures

F. P. Bales	1938-39	1937-38
Receipts to 8-7-39	3904000	7821000
Receipts Yesterday 8-7-39	5000	5000
Exports to date 8-7-39	3474000	5795000
Stocks at Ports 7-7-39	1917000	2469000
Stock at Inferior Towns 7-7-39	693000	1138000
Visible Supply 7-7-39	4922000	5819000
Quantity in sight 7-7-39	9355000	13518000
Quantity out of sight 7-7-39	10068000	10580000

Indian Cotton Figures

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Bombay, July 10.

In full-pressed Bales

	8-7-39	This year.	Last. year.
Khandesh		39,685	53,679
Central India		224,139	44,551
Barsi and Nagpur		92,305	149,568
Hyderabad-Gaorani		4,474	40,322
Berar		162,254	225,201
Central Provinces		38,096	81,882
Total Oomras		559,953	695,403
Dholera	331	276,665	134,681
N.-W. Provinces		9,721	3,050
Rajputana	128	74,677	16,213
Sind-Punjab	73	326,586	518,389
Broach		414,428	262,110
Coompta and Dharwar	104	142,841	57,874
Westerns-Northerns	58	91,972	23,940
Cocoanada		98	23
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		2,631	4,431
Persian			
American		3,487	177,828
Egyptian, African and Sudan	446	357,758	501,643
Comilla, Burma and other sorts		95	1,171
Total	1,140	2,259,912	2,395,847
Arrived by road to 6th July 39		380,584	

Exports From Bombay

In full-pressed Bales

	8-7-39	This year.	Last. year.
Europe	1,617	288,207	300,180
Japan and China	4,150	1,114,765	655,734
Coast Ports		31,687	58,379
Up-Country by Rail		254,278	343,807
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan		52,385	10,493
Total	5,767	1,741,323	1,368,593

Produce Receipts

Bombay, July 10.

Wheat	442 Cwts.
Linseed	1,422 ,,
Groundnuts	2,591 ,,
Castorseed	210 ,,
Rice	1,112 ,,
Myrabollams	246 ,,
Cottonseed	1,623 ,,
Mowrasseed	279 ,,
Jowar	502 ,,
Barley	294 ,,
Bajree	27 ,,
Indian Sugar	6 ,,

Cotton Room Rates

Bombay, July 10

	Extra Sprine	Sup	Fine	FG	Good
M G—					
Bengal U P	128	125	122		119
Punjab	128	125	122		119
Rajputana	131	128	125		122
Oomra No. 3	161	159	156	153	
C P No. 1	172	170	167	164	
C P No. 2	165	163	160	157	
Broach No. 2		164	162	159	157
Punjab Ame		182	180	177	175
Surat		201	199	196	194
Rajpipla		198	196	193	191
Navsari		210	208	205	203

Bureau Report On Acreage Slightly Bullish

EXPORT SUBSIDY TO BEGIN FROM AUGUST ON NEW CROP

Merchants And Shippers Against Variable Subsidy Rates

BOMBAY: July 10.

The Crop Reporting Board of the U. S. A. Agriculture Report gives planted acreage at 1st July 24,943,000 acres, and if abandonment is normal, the area for harvest will be left about 24,428,000 acres.

COMPARATIVE FIGURES

Last year's Government Report on 8th July was 26,901,000 acres, later revised to 25,018,000 acres, whilst the harvested acreage was finally given at 24,248,000. This report is about expected and will be considered slightly bullish.

SUBSIDY DETAILS

Traders are anxiously awaiting details of Cotton Export Subsidy which is expected to commence on 1st August and will be confined to new crop at present, but later it may also be applied to loan cotton.

OPPOSITION TO VARIABLE RATES

It is generally believed that subsidy of 1-1/2 cent will be announced at the beginning on new crop exports with any subsequent increase.

Shippers and merchants are strongly opposing a variable subsidy

WALLACE TO CONSULT LEADERS

Secretary Wallace will confer with leaders of the Cotton Trade on 13th inst., prior to announcing his final plans. The important point to be decided is whether the subsidy shall be flexible or a flat rate Initial plans were for a flat rate of 2 cents per lb.

The Government report on acreage was about as expected. The New York cotton market was subjected to mixed influences, including continued trade support for nears and Bombay buying of distants, but the Session was undecided prior to the publication of the Bureau report which was released after the close of the market.

The market opened steady and was moderately active. Trading was mixed with price changes small. There was scattered liquidation and hedging with Liverpool selling. The market then became hesitant pending clarification of subsidy details. Prices eased on pre-Bureau long liquidation and foreign selling of distants. The Session closed barely steady.

At the opening October was 4.68, one point down at 8.59 which was the highest level. Later on there was increased selling and October was quoted 8.52 which was the lowest level. The market closed at a net decline of 5 to 9 points. Spot cotton prices declined 9 points at 9.57c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans cotton futures market was also quiet on increased selling and closed at a decline of 7 to 9 points. Spot cotton price declined 5 points at 9.50c. per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKET

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a rise of one point with October 4.69. Unconfirmed rumours that export subsidy has been fixed at 1-1/2 cents restricted support but trade calling was sufficient to offset hedging of outsiders. Later trading was light Bombay selling met trade calling. The market closed at a rise of 2 points to unchanged. Middling American Spot cotton price closed one point up at 5.62d. per lb.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Egyptian cotton was quiet with scattered selling and Giza futures closed at a decline of 3 points with Spot cotton 2 points up at 6.70. Uppers futures closed one point up. The Alexandria cotton market was closed on Saturday.

MANCHESTER TRADE

"Renewed talk of an export subsidy for American cotton on the one hand, and producers' attempts to secure prices which compensate them for increasing costs on the other, have again made it difficult to arrange business in yarn and cloth. A fair volume of inquiry has been dealt with, however, and the persistence with which low offers have been made has suggested that some buyers have been caught short and that some useful covering orders will have to be placed in the near future.

Owners of narrow looms are having a struggle to find remunerative employment for them but most of the broad looms that are running are well engaged for several weeks ahead. Even owners of broad looms, however, are finding buyers reluctant to pay higher prices. Similarly, in the yarn market, though there is a considerable demand for coarse and medium weaving qualities, mule spinners are getting very little business in twist. In the Egyptian section fresh business generally is scrappy, though deliveries under old contracts are rather more satisfactory.

So far as cloth trade is concerned, South America remains probably the best of the overseas markets, though there is an encouraging broadening of the inquiry from West Africa. Egypt is in suspense because of the apparent deadlock as regards the Quota Law, and Indian customers seem to be awaiting indications of the probable benefit of the monsoon. There has been no bulk demand from the Continent, but home trade buying has covered a wide range of goods and, in the aggregate, has been fairly large".—"M. G."

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York October highest (10 a.m.)	8.90—01
New York October lowest (12 noon)	8.82—09
Liverpool October highest	4.70+02
Liverpool October lowest	4.68

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. Ltd. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:

Liverpool: Business still restricted by export subsidy uncertainty. Rumoured Wallace will announce initial rate of one and a half cents in near future. But this unconfirmed funds available will not permit higher rate of full seasons exports are to be subsidised. Shippers and merchants strongly opposing a variable subsidy.

New York: Believe subsidy 1 1/2 beginning new crop with any subsequent increase retroactive but doubt increase. Expect loan based freight to Southern mills price around 8 1/4. Texas gradually higher Eastward, lower Westward. Much favour purchases may.

Messrs. Bishwambharlal Maheshwari have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:

New York: Cotton acreage 24943000 percentage 99.7.

U. S. Bureau report 24943000 slightly bullish.

U. S. Bureau report should stimulate bullish feeling.

Secretary of Agriculture will discuss export premium with cotton trade July 13th U. S. Bureau report acreage 24943000 report is about as expected.

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, July 10

B. C. RATES—

T T D D 1/5 27/32 to December

LONDON—

Bank's selling T T D D 1/5 7/8 to Nov 29/32

Bank's buying T T 1/5 29/32 Near Dec.-Jan. 15/16 Nov-Feb.

Bank's buying D D 1/5 15/16

Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 to Aug. 1/6 1/32 Sept/June.

NEW YORK—

Bank's buying T T 287 1/2

Bank's buying T T 285 1/4

Bank's buying D D 284 1/2

PARIS—

Bank's selling T T 1,306

Bank's buying T T 1,326

JAPAN—

Bank's selling T T 78 5/8

Bank's buying T T 77 1/2

Bank's buying 60 days 77

AMSTERDAM—

Bank's selling D D 65 1/8

JAVA—

Bank's selling D D 65

HONGKONG—

Bank's selling D D 83 3/4

SHANGHAI—

Bank's selling D D 38 1/2

SINGAPORE—

Bank's selling D D 158 1/8

BERLIN—

Bank's selling D D 85 4/8

CROSS RATES—

Hongkong London 1/2 13/16 10th instant

Shanghai London 0/6 9/16 10th instant

Japan London 1/2 1/64 10th instant

Java London 8.79 5/8 10th instant

New York London closed 8th instant

London New York 4.68-18 8th instant

London Paris 176.72 8th instant

London Italy 89.03 8th instant

London Belgium 27.55 1/4 8th instant

London Switzerland 20.76 7/8 8th instant

London Berlin 11.66 3/4 8th instant

London Stockholm 19.42 8th instant

London Amsterdam 8.81 7/8 8th instant

Tone of Sterling Exchange: Quiet.

Gold £7-8-6 7th instant

Gold £7-8-6 8th instant

Silver London Ready 17 3/8 7th instant

Silver London Ready 16 7/8 8th instant

Silver London Forward 17 7th instant

Silver London Forward 16 5/8 8th instant

Silver New York Ready 36 3/4 7th instant

Silver New York Ready closed 8th instant

London discounts 3 months 7/8 per cent 7th instant

London discounts 3 months 7/8 per cent 8th instant

London discounts 6 months 1 3/8 per cent 7th instant

London discounts 6 months 1 3/8 per cent 8th instant

Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.

Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.

Money:—

Call 1/2 per cent.

3 months 3/4 per cent.

6 months 1 per cent.

Tone:—Easy

BOMBAY METALS

Bombay, July 10

Yellow metal sheets	Rs. 40-0-0
Copper sheets	Rs. 49-10-0

Tone: Steady.

Acute Crisis In Silver Market

PRICES COLLAPSE TO NEW LOW LEVEL

Extensive Nervous Selling

BOMBAY: July 10.

As anticipated there was a further collapse in Silver Market today and Shrawan delivery was quoted at Rs. 41-12, a new low level.

It is freely said in the market that price would decline to Rs. 40 and New York price would be reduced ultimately to 30 cents and London would decline to 12d. per ounce.

It appears that the revised policy of the American Government in connection with purchase of foreign Silver is mainly responsible for the present slump in the price of the white metal. It is reported that the American offensive is against Mexico and Chinese Silver is pressed for sale by Japan. But as far we are concerned the decline in Silver will hit hard our ryots who have their savings locked up in Silver ornaments and in Silver articles. This decline will disturb economic condition of masses in this country and the purchasing power will be greatly reduced and the whole trade structure will be unsettled.

It is time for the Government of India to act and act immediately before it is too late. The Government in the past had imposed import duty with a view to maintain higher price of domestic Silver and it is essential that such a measure must be adopted. During the last great world depression, the price of Silver was quoted as low as Rs. 36 and when the U. S. Treasury launched its buying programme, the highest reached was Rs. 86 and to-day it is quoted at Rs. 41-12 at 2 p.m.

On Saturday London Silver price was fixed 1/2d. down at. 16-7/8d. for spot and forward quotation was reduced 3/8d. to 16-5/8d. London prices declined in sympathy with lower Bombay advices and there was some speculative selling but India was reported buying at the decline. New York Silver price was not fixed on Saturday and Shanghai T. T. on London was quoted at 6-1/2d.

WE HAD ANTICIPATED THAT THE U. S. A. TREASURY WOULD FIX DAY TO DAY PRICE IN SYMPATHY WITH QUOTATIONS IN LONDON MARKETS AND WOULD GRADUALLY LOWER PRICE OF SILVER. THIS HAS PROVED ACCURATE—AND AT THE MOMENT THE OUTLOOK IS MOST UNCERTAIN AND THE MARKET IS NERVOUS.

London Bombay Spot parity of silver is Rs. 45/13 and forward parity is Rs. 45-4-0. To-day the local market opened at Rs. 45-12 and within two hours prices declined to Rs. 44-12. There was extensive selling pressure and nervous unloading and selling by option dealers. The market was passing through a state of crisis with utter absence of buyers.

Gold was quietly steady with a restricted turnover. Foreign advices were unchanged

Later on the market was quietly steady. There was scattered covering in silver and prices after improving two annas from the lowest level steadied as under:—

GOLD

Ready	37	1	6
Shrawan delivery	37	1	9
Shrawan Tejimandi	0	2	3
2nd Shrawan delivery	37	1	9
2nd Shrawan Tejimandi	0	4	3

SILVER

Ready			
Shrawan delivery	44	14	0
[illegible]			
2nd Shrawan delivery	44	10	0
2nd Shrawan Tejimandi	2	8	0

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, July 8

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:

	Dollars.
American Power and Light 5 p.c. Pfd	31
Int Tel and Tel 1952	61
Electric Bond and Share Common	7
American Telephone and Telegraph	151
Sun Life of Canada	395
Union Pacific	95
Western Union Telegraph	18 1/2
New York Central R R	13 3/8
Union Carbon and Carbide	74 3/4
Amrex Corporation	23 1/8
Texas Corporation	35 1/8
Socony	11 3/8
Consolidated Oil	7 5/8
National City Bank of New York	26
United States Steel	45 1/8
Bethlehem Steel	52 1/4
Ludlum Steel	16
Int Nickel of Canada	45 3/8
Anaconda Copper Mining	24
Chrysler Motors	69 1/4
Packard Motors	3
General Motors	42 1/2
Radio Corporation	5 5/8
Brooklyn Manhattan Transit	12
General Electric	34 3/8
Columbia Gas and Electric	6
Douglas Aircraft	67
Bendix Aviation	22 1/4

Turnover 110,000 shares. Dull market.

BOMBAY YARN QUOTATIONS

Bombay, July 10

Yarn No. 6 1/2s August 97 October 97 December 98

Yarn No. 10 1/2s August 109 October 109/8 December 109/8

Yarn No. 20 1/2s August 139 October 140 December 141

Yarn No. 40s August 217 October 217 December 218

Cotton Straddles

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

Broach J/A New York July Rs. 67 1/2

Broach J/A Liverpool July Rs. 61

Broach A/M New York May Rs. 45 1/2

Broach A/M Liverpool May Rs. 42

New York Liverpool: July 36 October 29 December 26 January 33 March 46 May 52

Share Bazar Uneasy On Fall In Silver

RESTRICTED TURNOVER IN CASH SECTION

Forward Section Closed Owing To "Valan"

BOMBAY: July 10.

Forward Section of the local Share Bazar was closed to-day on account of monthly "Valan." Cash Section was quietly steady with a restricted turnover.

The renewed decline in Silver and fall in cotton prices influenced the sentiment of the market and a feeling of uncertainty was in evidence.

The Wall-Street Market was featureless on Saturday and quotations of U. S. Steel shares and General Motors were unchanged, but Anaconda Copper Mining shares managed to register small improvement.

The Share Bazar showed signs of returning confidence on improved outlook of the European situation, it has to face the drastic decline in Silver and cotton prices. Several professional operators having interest in other markets are expected to restrict operations and the market is likely to remain irregular.

The Indian Stock Exchange registered small declines in leading shares with long liquidation and the tone was quietly steady and Tata Steel shares declined to Rs. 1,337-8.

In the Cash Section business was restricted and prices were few. Among Banks there was some enquiry for India and Central Banks while Tata Steel Second Preference shares were quoted at Rs. 161-12. Petrols were quiet at Rs. 3-1-6 and Burma Corporations were quoted at Rs. 5-2.

TEXTILE SHARES

BOMBAY, July 10

100 Ahmed. Advance	257	8
100 BOM. DYEING	751	4
100 CENTURY	209	8
100 CENTRAL INDIA	208	0
100 COLABA	117	
100 Coorla	84	0
250 David	25	0
250 Dawn	285	0
1 E. D. Sassoon	4	3
100 Finlay	91	0
100 GOKAK	32	8
1,000 Hindustan	1675	0
100 Indore	30	0
100 Khatau	82	8
100 KOHINOOR	219	8
200 Laxmi	402	8
250 Madras United	25	0
100 MORARJI	116	0
250 Model	42	0
50 MYSORE	87	8
100 NEW GREAT	187	0
100 Oosmanshahi	41	0
100 PHOENIX	215	0
25 Sassoon Silk	68	0
1,000 Sholapur	2,675	0
50 SIMPLEX	67	4
1,000 SWADESHI	206	4
100 SWAN	86	0
500 Vishnu	1,000	0
1,000 Westerns	790	0
BANKS		
50-100 Baroda	107	12
25-500 CENTRAL	34	2
500 Imperial	1,585	0
125-500 Imp Conty.	379	6
50-100 India	144	12
100 Reserve Bank	110	0
5 Union	5	14
CEMENTS		
500 ASSOCIATED	124	12
INSURANCE		
100 Empire	660	0
15-100 Jupiter	13	8
20 Mercantile	55	0
15-75 New India	38	8
200 Oriental	4,395	0
10-50 Vulcan	7	8
ELECTRIC		
100 Ahd. Old	143	2
10 Amalgamated	12	0
1,000 ANDHRA VALLEY	1,450	0
10 Ajmer	11	8
50 BOMBAY TRAM	128	0
100 Bombay Suburban	157	8
10 Broach	10	11
100 Karachi	192	8
100 Poona	190	0
100 Surat	151	4
100 TATA HYDRO	152	0
1000 TATA POWERS	1262	8
RAILWAYS		
500 Ahmedabad Prantij	981	4
100 C. Province	100	8
100 Dh. Baramati	101	8
100 Gujarat	100	8
100 Mandra Bhon	99	4
100 Pachora Jamner	87	0
100 Sara Serajganj	102	0
500 Tapti Valley	775	0
MININGS		
9 Burma Corp	5	2
2sh. Indian Copper	1 10	6
2sh. Indian Iron	24	4
10 SHIVRAJPUR	34	8
30 TATA STEEL DEFDS.	1351	8
15 TATA STEEL ORD.	284	8
MISCELLANEOUS		
100 ALCOCK	348	0
10 Air Service	7	4
50 BELAPUR SUGAR	177	8
200 Bombay Safe Dep.	685	0
250 BOMBAY STEAM	247	0
125 B BURMA	486	8
50 B. BURMA CONT.	167	8
8sh. Br. B. Petrol.	3	2
50 BOMBAY TELEPHONE	87	0
100 IND BLEACHING	98	0
50 Ind Invest Trust	44	0
100 I. Radio Defd.	347	8
100 I. Radio Ord.	356	4
100 Port Canning	72	12
30 PREMIER CON.	67	4
10 Scindia	18	0
25 Tata Oil Mill (nil)	36	12
PREFERENCE		
5-1/2 p.c. Amalgamated (T.F.)	106	0
7 p.c. Andhra Valley	1,455	0
6 p.c Bombay Steam	295	0
7 p.c. Bombay Tram (T.F.)	79	4
5 p.c Central India (T.F.)	556	4
6½ p.c Prem Const 1st	108	0
6-1/4 p.c. Prem Const 2nd	97	8
7 p.c. Tata Hydro	153	2
7½ p.c Tata Power	1565	0
6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st	208	2
7½ p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	161	12
7 p.c. Vishnu	655	0
DEBENTURE		
3-3/4 p.c Andhra Vall	101	12
6 p.c. Andhra Valley	105	0
7 p.c Bombay Telephone	52	12
7 p.c. Sholapur	78	6
8 p.c. Tata Hydro	105	14

(Capital Letters indicate Shares on Forward List.)

BANKERS' CLEARING

Cheques delivered through the Bombay Bankers' Clearing House during the week ending 7-7-1939, were as under:

Number of cheques—1,05,476

Amount of cheques—Rs. 16,16,69,401-7-3

Cotton Tenders

Bombay, July 10

	To-day	Total
Broach J/A	—	4050
Bengal July	50	150
Oomra July	—	nil.

Groundnuts And Seeds

Bombay, July 10

Castorseeds Sept—			
Opening	29	6	0
Highest	29	7	0
Lowest	29	5	0
Closing	29	6	0
Groundnuts Aug—			
Opening	31	7	0
Highest	32	0	0
Lowest	31	6	0
Closing	31	12	0
Cottonseeds Sept—			
Opening	26	8	6
Highest	26	12	6
Lowest	26	8	6
Closing	26	12	6
Castorseeds May—			
Opening	28	15	0
Highest	28	15	3
Lowest	28	15	0
Closing	28	15	3
Groundnuts Feb—			
Opening	29	6	0
Highest	29	11	6
Lowest	29	6	0
Closing	29	10	6
Cottonseeds Jan—			
Opening	21	9	6
Highest	21	15	3
Lowest	21	9	6
Closing	21	11	0

Groundnut Coromandal Shelled

London, July 8.

Aug.	£11-15-0.	
Sept.	£11-16-3.	

GERMAN TRADE IN MAY

Calcutta, July 7

Germany's foreign trade in May 1939 shows increases both in her imports and in her exports, and results in an export surplus of 45.8 million reichsmarks, according to a report of the Indian Government Trade Commissioner at Hamburg on the balance of trade between Germany and other foreign countries in May 1939. The imports have risen from 402.5 million reichsmarks to 439.6 million reichsmarks, an increase of 37.1 million reichsmarks or 9.2 per cent. The increase in the volume of the imports is a little smaller and equals to about 8.6 per cent. The slight difference in the two rates of increases is attributed to the fact that import price have improved a little during the month. The increase in the exports amount to 48.2 million reichsmarks or 11 per cent. The price factor has not influenced this increase, since the decline in export prices is of the negligible order of 2 per cent.

The balance of trade for the first five months of the year, despite the improvement of the last three months is unfavourable to Germany to the extent of 34.9 million reichsmarks.

The countries whose exports to Germany have increased are Rumania (+8.4 million reichsmarks), Spain (+4.0), Sweden Turkey, Manchuria (whose soya-bean exports were responsible for her increased share amounting to +6.2 million reichsmarks) and the United States of America (6.0). In so far as Germany's exports are concerned, it may be mentioned that her exports to British India rose substantially.—A. P.

Wheat Chicago

Chicago, July 8.

July dol. 0.66½.

Sept. dol 0.67½.

Dec. dol. 0.68 7/8.

BOMBAY SUGAR

Bombay, July 10.

Ready Javas Rs. 15-8-0.

Shipment July-Aug. Rs. 5-13-0.

Shipment September Rs. 5-12-0.

Java Spot F 7.40.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, July 10

3 1/2 per cent G P Notes 95/7

2 3/4 per cent 1948/52 95/10

3 per cent 1951/54 Loan 99/6

3 per cent 1941 Bonds 102/2

3 per cent 1963/65 97/7

3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 103/6

4 per cent 1943 Bonds 107/3

4 per cent 1960/70 Loan 103/5

4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 Loan 115

5 per cent G P Bonds 98

5 per cent 1939/44 Loan 100

5 per cent 1940/43 Loan 103/8

TAX FREES

5 per cent 1945/55 113/8

4 per cent 1955/65 Mysore 111/8

5 per cent 1955 Mysore 124

CORPORATION DEBENTURES

4 per cent 1972 B P T 106

5 per cent 1959 M Deb 118

4 per cent 1974 M Deb 107

6 per cent M Deb 1954 127

6 per cent K P T 1956 127

Note: 3 1/2 per cent G P Notes opened at Rs. 95/6 to quote quiet at Rs 95/4/6. There was a holiday appearance in the market to-day with restricted boom in paper.

WEATHER OVER U. S. A. COTTON BELT

Liverpool, July 10

Heavy rains in Eastern Belt, light rains in Central Belt and Texas. Forecast. More rain expected.

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay, July 10

GUVERNMENT SECURITIES	
3 1/2 per cent Paper	95/5
4 per cent 1960/70	109/14
5 per cent 1945/55	113/3
BANKS	
Bank of Baroda	107/12
Bank of Hindusthan	27/4
Bank of India	144/8
Central Bank	34
Imperial Bank F P	1535
Imperial Bank P P	379/6
Indian Overseas Bank	46/8
Reserve Bank	110/12
Union Bank	5/14
TEXTILES	
Ahmd New Textiles	361/7
Ambica	209/6
Arun	200
Arvind	1080
Asok	182/8
Bharatkhand Textiles	1920
Bombay Dyeing	750
Buckingham and Carnatics	174
Calico	561/4
Central India	209/6
Century	207/8
Colaba	116/14
Elgin	102/8
Gokak	131/14
Hukumchand	168/2
Indore Malwa	37/8
Jubilee	208/2
Khatau Makanji	81/14
Kohinoor	219/6
Laxmi Cotton	410
Madhusudan	200
Marsden	76/14
Morarji	121/4
Mysore	88/14
Nandlal Bhandari	77/4
New Great	186/14
Raipur	580
Rajnagar	155
Sajjan	97/8
Sassoon and Alliance	67/12
Sholapur	2675
Simplex	66/14
Swadeshi	206/4
Vishnu	1000
HYDRO ELECTRICS	
Andhra Valley Ord	1450
Tata Hydro Ord	152/8
Tata Power Ord	1262/8
ELECTRICS	
Ahmedabad Electrics	143/2
Ajmer Electrics	11/8
Amalgamated	11/2
Bombay Suburban	157/8
Bombay Tram	127/13
Lahore Electrics	225
Surat Electrics	147/8
MISCELLANEOUS	
Alcock Ashdown	347/8
Associated Cements	124
Belapur	177/8
Bombay Burma New	167/8
Bombay Burma Old	486/4
Bombay Steam	276/14
Bombay Telephone	87
Br B Petrol	3/3/3
Burma Corporation	5/2
Dalmia Cement	11/4
Indian Bleaching	87/8
Industrial Investment Tr	43/8
Indian Radio Ord	353/12
Indian Radio Defd	345
Indian Copper	1/10
Indian Iron	23/11
Mysore Sugar	32
Port Canning	72/12
Premier Construction	67/4
Rohtas Industries	22/6
Scindia Steam	18
Shivrajpur	14/4
Steel Corp of Bengal	12/5
Tata Oil	36/8
Tata Steel Ordy	282
Tata Steel Defd	1337/8
LITES	
Birla Jute	15/15
Howrah	53/14
Hukumchand	4/12
Kamarhatty	477
Kanknarrah	372
Lawrence	342
Reliance	56

DELIVERY OF SHARES

Following Delivery Slips have been issued to-day:

Tata Ordinaries	345
Tata Deferreds	56
Indian Irons	400
Bombay Dyeings	28
Buckingham and Carnatics	10
Tata Powers	10
Associated Cements	45
Total	854

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, July 8

Broach J/A highest 161 1/4 lowest 160 closing 160 1/8

Broach A/M highest 156 lowest 155 1/4 closing 155 1/4

Oomra July highest 156 7/8 lowest 156 closing 156 7/8

Oomra D/J highest 144 1/4 lowest 143 closing 143 1/8

Bengal July highest 121 1/2 lowest 121 closing 121

Bengal D/J highest 118 3/4 lowest 118 closing 118

Night session: Broach A/M opening 155 3/8 highest 155 7/8 lowest 154 7/8 closing 155

Broach J/A closing 156 3/4

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Regd. No. B. 1065

CHEAPEST AND BEST GIVES MORE SHAVES THAN ALL THE REST.

Regd. No. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

DEVKARAN NANJEE'S
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SMALL SILVER BARS
BEARING H. M. MINT STAMP as to FINENESS and WEIGHT
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BOMBAY: TUESDAY, JULY 11, 1939

CEYLON INDIAN CONGRESS INAUGURATED

Colombo Deputy Mayor Elected President

PLEA FOR AMICABLE SETTLEMENT OF DIFFERENCES: HOPES IN NEHRU'S VISIT

There was a large gathering, mainly of the Indian working classes, present at the inaugural meeting of the Ceylon-Indian Congress, on Sunday last at the Kathiresan Temple premises in Bambalapitiya, Colombo.

The meeting began with an address by Mr. Satiawagiswara Aiyar at the conclusion of which Mr. M. Subbaiah, Deputy Mayor of Colombo, was elected President of the new Congress.

In his speech, Mr. Subbiah appealed to all Indians in Ceylon to remain calm and collected under any provocation. Much unseemly propaganda, he declared was being employed to inflame passions on all sides, he said, but they must desist from any "unworthy acts". As followers of Mahatma Gandhi they should do nothing likely to disturb the peace or create ill-feeling. He appealed to his Indian brethren in Ceylon to remain undismayed in the face of anything which thoughtless people might do in the attempt to hurt or humiliate them.

FAITH IN NEHRU

They were very happy, said Mr. Subbiah, that the choice of an ambassador to bring about an understanding between the people of India and Ceylon had fallen on Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru who was second only to Mahatma Gandhi in their affection and esteem. They had absolute faith in the Pundit's ability to negotiate successfully with the leaders of thought in this country.

Mr. Subbiah deplored the fact that from the high plane of international brotherhood and fellowship they had suddenly descended to a narrow policy of separatism and sectionalism which threatened to destroy cherished ideals and undermine the very foundations of society.

Indians and Ceylonese who had lived in this Island in amity and peace for years beyond reckoning, contributing collectively to the progress and prosperity of this country, were being actuated by narrow nationalism, and the good feeling which Ceylonese used to entertain towards the Indians was now altering. That kind of undiscerning and militant chauvinism was surely not typical of the best minds in this country which remained loyal to the claims of a common culture uniting the Ceylonese and Indians.

Mr. Subbiah expressed confidence in a policy of peaceful negotiation between Indians and Ceylonese to solve the unemployment problem in this country.

"Difficult as it is we shall endeavour as earnestly as possible to make a new approach to this problem in a spirit entirely devoid of acrimony," he said.

FOR MASS CONTACT

Mr. Satiawagiswara Aiyar, who presided over the meeting until the election of Mr. Subbiah as President of the Congress, said that the Indians in Ceylon acknowledged that the Ceylonese had a perfect right to shape their future on a really nationalist basis, and so long as the Indians in Ceylon were ready and willing to co-operate with the Ceylonese in achieving that great object, they were certain to win the confidence and love of the Ceylonese.

Mr. Natesa Iyer said that the object of establishing that central body was to organise Indian labour who formed about 90 per cent. of the Indian population in this country. That organisation was for mass contact, and they had already enrolled 4,000 members. They hoped to enrol about 30,000 or even 50,000 in the next three months.

Mr. Iyer then moved a resolution welcoming Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru and deciding to place the case of the Indian labourers before him and also to afford him all facilities to meet the Indian workers and study affairs for himself. The resolution was carried unanimously.

A NEW APPROACH

Mr. B. K. Chengappa said that the new organization would work on the lines of the Indian National Congress and would not be confined to service among the Indians alone but would work for harmonious relationship between the Indians and the Ceylonese and support the latter to the best of their ability in all their legitimate aspirations to freedom. By that means they would be able to secure a new approach to the solution of their local problems.

After a few other speakers had addressed the gathering, office-bearers and Committees were appointed and proceedings ended.—"Ceylon Observer".

NO DEMAND FOR CONTROL OVER THREE-MILE LIMIT

India Government Contradicts Press Reports

SIMLA, July 10.

A Press Note says:

"Statements have appeared in the Press to the effect that the Government of India have consented to co-operate with the Government of Bombay in the matter of enforcing Prohibition in Bombay City and have granted to the Bombay Government jurisdiction over the three mile territorial waters outside Bombay.

The Government of India know of no foundation for these statements. They have received no request from the Government of Bombay for such co-operation, nor would it have been possible for the Government of India to grant a jurisdiction, the possession (or otherwise) of which by the Government of Bombay is dependent on juristic factors over which the Government of India have no control.—A. P.

Babu Subhas Chandra Bose addressing the public meeting held in the old Wellington Cinema Hall on Sunday to protest against the A. I. C. C. resolution regarding Satyagraha.

S. A. INDIANS' SATYAGRAHA

Demand To Govt. Of India To Withdraw Agent From Cape Town

JOHANNESBURG, July 9.

A meeting of 6,000 Indians protesting against the Transvaal Asiatic Land and Trading Act unanimously decided to resort to passive resistance to be launched in the Transvaal on August 1.

The meeting also adopted a resolution requesting the Government of India to withdraw the agency in South Africa, continuance of which is deemed derogatory after passing of the Act.—Reuter.

SATYAMURTI'S SPEECHES

Censure Resolution Rescinded

MADRAS, July 10.

The Madras District Congress Committee at a special meeting yesterday passed a resolution by a large majority rescinding the Committee's previous resolution expressing disapproval of its President Mr S. Satyamurthi's speeches at Bombay and Kumbakonam on the subject of Federation as being against the policy of the Congress on the matter.

The meeting was not open to the Press.—A.P.

KARACHI, July 9.—It is understood the Karachi Municipal Corporation has decided to convene a conference of representatives of various local bodies in the province to form a Local Self-Government Institute in Sind on the lines of the one existing in Bombay.

HIGH COURT SETS ASIDE CONVICTION UNDER SEC. 144

CALCUTTA, July 10.

Mr. Justice Henderson and Mr. Justice Khundkar to-day set aside the sentences passed by the subdivisional Magistrate of Barrackpore on Niharendu Dutt Mazumdar M.L.A. and five others for disobedience of an order passed under Section 144 Cr. P. C.

Dutt Mazumdar and another were sentenced to three months' simple imprisonment, while the remaining four were fined Rs. 100 each. The accused appealed to the District Judge of Alipore who upheld the conviction. They then moved the High Court.

The incident which led to the arrest of Dutt Mazumdar and others, took place at Tittagarh during the Jute Mills strike in February last.—A.P.

SUBHAS LEAVES FOR POONA

BOMBAY, Monday.

Babu Subhas Chandra Bose left for Poona at 8 a.m to day by the Poona Mail. He was seen off at the station by a large number of Congressmen including Mr. K. F. Nariman, Mr. V. B. Karnik, Mr. Ajay Ghosh, Mr. Mulraj Karsandas, Mr. Nathalal Parekh and others.

Rajen Babu Declines Union Offer

CHAPRA, July 9.

Dr. Rajendra Prasad, has addressed a letter to Mr. Shivkali Bose, stating that he has been surprised to read in the paper that at a meeting of the workers of the Tata's Jamadoba and Dighwadi collieries he has been elected President of the Union there.

He is not in a position to accept the Presidentship, particularly when he finds that it is in opposition to the name of Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose.

Besides his hands are too full and it will not be possible for him to undertake any work at present.—United Press

DISCIPLINE IN CONGRESS

Jawahar's Warning To U. P. Congress Office Bearers

ALLAHABAD, July 10.

An appeal to Congressmen of United Provinces to maintain their devotion to discipline during the present critical times was made by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, President of the U. P Provincial Congress Committee while referring to the prevalence of indiscipline in the Congress from certain quarters.

The appeal was made at a meeting of Congress workers of the Taluka Committees of the City which Pandit addressed on his return here yesterday.

He exhorted them to maintain their tradition by strict discipline within the Congress.

He was satisfied that the U.P. had up to now no instanc when it took any of its grievance to the A.I.C.C. over the head of its Provincial Congress Committee while in other provinces it had been done in a large number of cases. It was of course not his intention to make contrasts with other provinces but he reminded them of their special noteworthy qualities so that they might maintain the same during the present critical times.

Referring to the Executive bodies he said that if their members did not intend to work honestly and sincerely in offices held by them they should vacate and make room for others. He made an appeal for quick and wide enrolment of Congress members within the coming two months and asked all members to attend the monthly flag-hoisting without fail, a register being maintained for the purpose.—United Press.

HUNGER-STRIKER RELEASED

RANCHI, July 10.

Rahul Sankrityana, who has been on hunger-strike in Hazaribagh jail since June 23, was released yesterday.—A.P.

Arthur Greenwood On Indian Freedom

London Accords Warm Welcome To Kamaladevi

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

LONDON, June 30.

No woman from India in living memories, except Sarojini Naidu, has received so tumultuous and warm a welcome in London as was accorded to Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya last night at Caxton Hall at a meeting arranged mainly in her honour and to give an opportunity to Labour leaders in this country to express their views on the Indian situation. Apart from Indians there were members of various political organisations in Britain—including members of the newly formed the "Fourth International," whose contingent distributed a bombastic manifesto calling upon "Our Indian comrades not to believe the Labour leaders and Stalinists when they tell you that England and India must stand together in the struggle against Fascism. . . The Labour bosses and the Stalinists betray the workers at home; they also betray the masses in the colonies. The Indian masses have learnt the nature of "left-wing" Government from the late Mr. MacDonald and his living colleagues of the Labour Party. They do not want any new experience at the hands of Churchill, Attlee and Palme Dutt. "The Revolutionary Socialists in this country, carrying on the tradition of Leninism and the October Revolution send their fraternal greetings," added the manifesto, "to their revolutionary comrades in India. But a word of caution may not be out of place here. Do not trust the pseudo-socialist phrases of the Congress Socialist leaders and the Stalinist capitulators. . Nehru, the darling of the Comintern and the "Lenin of India' stands exposed before the masses as a faithful ally of Gandhi." So the members of the Fourth International attended the meeting to urge the Indian comrades to form a proletarian party "to lead the Nationalist movement."

WELCOME TO KAMALADEVI.

Mr. David Greenfell, chairman of the India League Parliamentary Committee, took the chair, because, as he said, in welcoming Kamaladevi, "I have felt by sense of obligation to have closer acquaintance with some of your countrymen when they visit us. I have been irmly convinced that this new movement—this Congress Party—this active force in the life of India will not cease its manifestation and will not diminish its influence until India has won her freedom. We should remember that there is no democracy without efforts by masses themselves Freedom is not freedom if it is won for the masses by outside forces. The only freedom that is worth having is the freedom won by the peoples themselves. And that is why here to honour a fellow comrade who is fighting for her country's freedom without the help of the outside world.

"No one can deny that there is a great ferment in the East and the Congress Party of India, with the socialist parties of other countries must find in their efforts ways for national salvation. To indicate my opposition to the Bill which will shortly receive the attention of Parliament, I must say at once that the Bill is to amend the Government of India Act of 1935. I am happy to say that all the prophecises nd all the pessimism with regard to that Bill of 1935 expressed by Krishna Menon have been borne out. We opposed the Government of India Bill—some of us said it was not a square Bill—because we believe that a constitution for India should be fashioned by the people of India themselves in a Constituent Assembly elected by themselves. It is now found necessary, in anticipation of war considerations, to amend it and I think it is highly dangerous to do so. It is all wrong, it is the result of the reaction that exists in the higher circles here. I am quite sure that it is not intended to be for the benefit of the Indian people and Indian freedom. In my opinion it is the Indian people alone who shall establish permanent basis for peace and democracy in India. This Indian Comrade Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya—has come here for the purpose of telling the British people how Indian people propose to do that and how they propose to carry on their struggle against British Imperialism, against Fascism and against any form of coercion and aggression."

MISS WILKINSON PRESENT.

It was with great joy and pleasure that Miss Ellen Wilkinson, attended the meeting to join with the rest of the gathering in welcoming Kamaladevi amongst them. "I have come from extremely worried—very worried, indeed—British House of Commons," said Miss Wilkinson, amidst general laughter. She added "anyone who looks down from the gallery of the House would say it is a dull place to watch. But, comrades, it is not so dull as many think. In places—all sorts of places—which you don't visit—such as corridors, lobbies, smoking-rooms tea rooms, the real work goes on. There the real topic of conversation takes place There real deals are arrived at. However, there are certain moments in the life of a socialist politicians—which don't often come—when they have to stand firm in defence of Socialist Unity when it is ridiculed by its enemies. Men who have held up the Soviet Union to ridicule all these years and men who slander us even now of worst kind are now coming along to say in the lobbies of the House to Socialist members 'Do you think that Pact with the Soviet Union is coming along?' Believe me, that is a moment of real joy to those who pin their faith in socialism and act upon it.

BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

The thing is really queer about this House of Commons. The Parliament of this country which has an Empire is not sure of its own existence. It is now looking for friends. I ask you, where is it going to find those friends? The tragedy of the present moment in England's history is that England is led by wrong kinds of people. In fact, there are two Englands at present—it has been so in the whole British Imperial history—and you, in India, well know how true it is. The very language which we were quoting in India when I and some of us visited that country a few years ago was the languages by English men and women themselves. We and the people of India when they asked for freedom and demanded it did not commit any crime though English judges sent out Indian comrades to jail for that demand These very English judges in their own time demanded freedom in this country. I am proud of that England—England of those men and women, who in the past have suffered in English jails for freedom and have stood for freedom in every part of the world. I am proud of those men—those Englishmen—who fought in the International Brigade in Spain. I am more proud of them than the men in the present Cabinet who have betrayed democracy when they could upheld it. They are the men in the Cabinet who have nightmares of their money bags being grabbed and taken away by the masses.

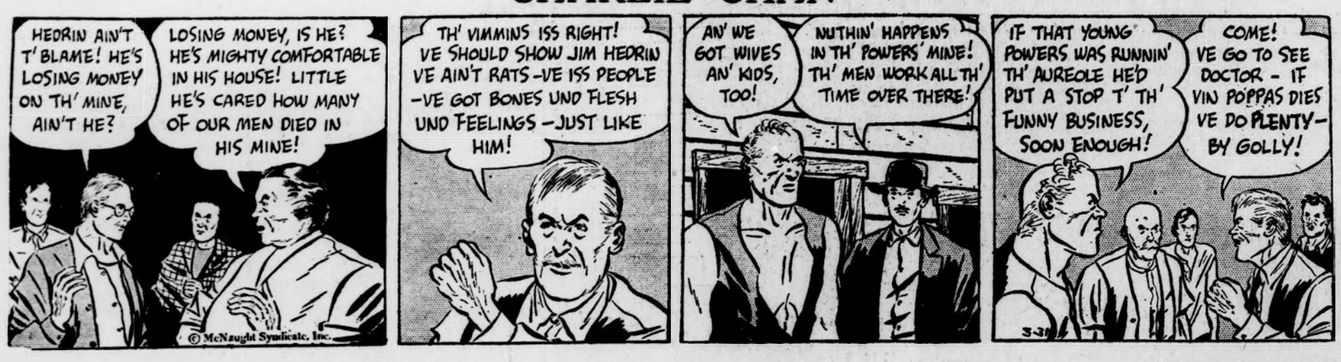
ROYALTY IN AMERICA.

"The other day a prominent American politician told me: 'You people imagine that the visit of your King and Queen to America has made a change in the political situation and in bringing about a closer relationship between the two Nations. I say to you frankly you are very much mistaken. The manners of the two charming people who visited America cannot cover up the policy of Mr. Chamberlain and his Cabinet. That is a big British liability."

"And, now, after all these days, the Government of this country

(Continued on Page 9, Col. 1).

CHARLIE CHAN


HEDRIN AIN'T T' BLAME! HE'S LOSING MONEY ON TH' MINE, AIN'T HE?
LOSING MONEY, IS HE? HE'S MIGHTY COMFORTABLE IN HIS HOUSE! LITTLE HE'S CARED HOW MANY OF OUR MEN DIED IN HIS MINE!
TH' VIMMINS ISS RIGHT! VE SHOULD SHOW JIM HEDRIN VE AIN'T RATS-VE ISS PEOPLE -VE GOT BONES UND FLESH UND FEELINGS -JUST LIKE HIM!
AN' WE GOT WIVES AN' KIDS, TOO!
NUTHIN' HAPPENS IN TH' POWERS' MINE! TH' MEN WORK ALL TH' TIME OVER THERE!
IF THAT YOUNG POWERS WAS RUNNIN' TH' AUREOLE HE'D PUT A STOP T' TH' FUNNY BUSINESS, SOON ENOUGH!
COME! VE GO TO SEE DOCTOR - IF VIN POPPAS DIES VE DO PLENTY- BY GOLLY!
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Printed and Published for the Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd., by KESARINATH RAMKRISHNA GANDRE, at the Bombay Chronicle Press Red Building, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.